The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2[illegible]. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Wreck of the Bom Bolt—Safety of the Crew.

Probable Failure of the Zurich Conference.

The Change in the Condition of Affairs in Italy.

The Duchies—Napoleon's Non-Intervention Policy.

Beautiful Horse-ship—Two Hundred Persons Killed.

Preparations for the Voyage of the Great Eastern.

DEATH OF LEIGH HUNT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$2,046,000 IN TREASURE.

INTERESTING FROM THE ISTHMUS.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Serious Conflagration at Guayaquil.

THE WAR BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Boundary Dispute at San Juan.

Paris, Monday, Sept. 12.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool touched this point at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on her way to Quebec, where she will be due at noon to-day.

The interruption of the line on Sunday evening by a thunder storm prevented the transmission of her news till this morning.

The steamship Kangaroo, which only arrived out on the 20th, was to sail on hour after the Anglo-Saxon.

The steamship Bremen reached Southampton early on the morning of the 30th, and the steamship Persia Boston arrived at Liverpool at 1 P. M. the same day.

A dispatch dated Trieste, 30th August, says: "The American ship Sea Bolt, which arrived here with a cargo of Havana sugar, and had sailed again for London, with the same cargo, for want of sale, was wrecked on the 26th, at Brandeza. The crew were saved. She is insured in London."

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

A dispatch dated Zurich, Aug. 27, says: For the last few days there has been no conference of the Plenipotentiaries. It is believed they will be convened to quit Zurich at the heels to a foregight.

On Sunday, the 28th, the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries held a private conference.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated evening of the 30th, says: "A private letter from Zurich of the 28th states that the labors of the Plenipotentiaries were going on slowly enough, notwithstanding the announcement made a few days ago that it was doubtful if any important point had been settled. Whether the fault is attributable to the Plenipotentiaries themselves, to the instructions of the treaty at Villafranca, or to the Sovereigns not having taken into consideration, in their super sanity to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiations, no one knows. Some people attribute to the opinion that this delay is merely to enable Austria to gain time, and that Austria, in fact, has lands some color to the assertion. What the French Government will at least have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was in its power in favor of her prestige, or else it may find itself forced to impose peace on the Duchies by intrigue, if not by force."

A late Rome telegram says that the reports current as to the proceedings of the Conference were quite contradictory, and that there was every reason to believe that the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries would not affix their signatures to any protocol in favor of the return of the deposed rulers of the Italian Duchies.

ITALY.

The situation of affairs in Italy has undergone no change.

A Deputation of the National Assembly of Modena had gone to Paris on a special mission to Napoleon.

The elections throughout Romagna had taken place with the greatest tranquillity and order.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* gives a denial to the reports of political dissension among the members of the Sardinian Cabinet.

Count Lenzoni, Mayor of Parma, issued a proclamation on his return from Paris. Napoleon, in addressing him, used the following words:

"Tell the populations that have sent you to me that my army shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will not permit any other foreign force to commit violence against you."

The Count adds: "These words make you the arbiter of your destinies."

Garibaldi has received to maintain in the army of Central Italy the same spirit of order and discipline that distinguished the Chasseurs of the Alps. In an order of the day, he says:

"I will come to be that any one who calls himself a Mazzinian, a Republican, a Socialist, or even a Garibaldian. I will have none with me but soldiers and Italians."

The following are the amounts of the loans at present required by the Governments of the Duchies: Tuscany, [illegible] francs; Modena, 5,000,000 francs; and Parma, [illegible] francs.

The City of Bologna has also been authorized to raise the sum of [illegible] francs.

The Tuscan Minister publishes a decree, abolishing the Tuscan army regulations and adopting those of the Sardinian.

A letter from Naples says that the people were much excited in regard to the high price of corn, and that the Government in consequence had ordered the purchase abroad of a large quantity.

Gen. Fanti had accepted the command in chief of the army of Central Italy.

Garibaldi's command comprises the troops of Tuscany and Modena.

A skirmish had taken place at Sorcia. Two hundred Austrians were killed and a large number wounded. The greater part of the population had encamped [illegible] of the town. The Pope had dispatched a [illegible] to them.

Letters from Rome say that the French Minister had held a conference with Cardinal Antonelli, [illegible] the evacuation of the Legations. The French Division only was to remain at Rome.

The Government of Bologna is said to have discovered the regiment in which some of Massari's volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement.

The palace of the Pope was on the march to Perugia, where troops were being concentrated.

FRANCE.

The Emperor remained in retirement in the Pyrenees. It was current that he would proceed to Cherbourg, and also pay a second visit to the Chalons [illegible].

An address by Count de Morny, at the opening of the Council General of the Department of Puy de Dome, attracted considerable attention, as it was regarded as an exposition of the sentiments of the Emperor. The Count endeavored to show that the apprehensions relative to the effect of a French invasion, were quite groundless, and that, on the contrary, France was very desirous of cementing the alliance between the two countries, and ending only a manufacturing and commercial war. He deprecated that portion of the English press and those members of Parliament, who questioned the intentions of the French Government.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the Duchies, says:

"The Emperor agreed at Villafranca to the restoration of the former reigning Princes. He has not yet given up all hopes of success, and will fulfill loyally to the end his disinterested mission, but if he should not succeed in reuniting the Princes and people in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either party to follow other. It is not the wish of His Majesty to follow the errors of the ancient Austrian policy, which caused frequent intervention in the affairs of the Peninsula; advice which we believe wise and prudent, and which, if they do not follow it, will grieve us, but which we will not impose on them by force. We do thinks even her independence; we shall not take away from her again what we have given her yesterday."

The Paris Press market had rather more firmness, and prices were tending upward. Wheat was without material change.

At Marseilles the Corn market was dull and declining. Wheat was in good demand at higher prices in spite of the (French) market.

The formation of eight Military Districts, the head quarters of which will be at Nantes, was about completed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Constitutionnel*, of Tuesday, contains an article repudiating, in the strongest terms, the fratricidal policy of war with England. It says:

"The Emperor has not thought to avenge the past, but to repair the future for the sake of the consolidation of the English alliance. He has, on every occasion, combated the hereditary prejudices of the French people."

The Bourse was dull, and on the 30th the prices gave way fully one-fourth, the Three per cents. closing at 66f. 85c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Directors of the Company owning the *Great Eastern* had declined Mr. Lever's amended offer to charter her, and their original programme is to be carried out. The ship had been closed to the public, and was to leave the Thames in a day or two. The receipts from visitors during the few days she was open to the public, exceeded £4,000. Few or no policies had been taken out on the ship at Lloyds, the underwriters being generally unwilling to transact any business until the completion of the trial trip. There were some anxious to see the ship safe out of the Thames, but those in charge of her entertained no fears on the subject.

Leigh Hunt, the popular author, died in London on the 28th August, in the 75th year of his age. He had been in a declining state of health for a considerable time.

The Queen and Royal family had gone to Scotland for their usual Autumnal visit, as was arranged. They made the journey from London to Edinburgh during the night.

The Isle of Man had been successfully connected by a submarine telegraph cable with England.

The telegraphic communication between England and Malta had been reestablished. This would expedite the reception of news from India by about three days.

Lord Radstock publishes in the London *Times* a letter received by him from Richard H. Dana, of Boston, on the subject of ballot in the United States. Mr. Dana shows the benefit of the ballot system, and explains that in America it has been found necessary for security against fraud to deprive it of the element of secrecy.

The investigation at Liverpool into the charge against Bouvelle, mate of the ship *Conqueror*, of having caused the death of a seaman on board the vessel, resulted in his liberation, the evidence showing that the deceased died from natural causes.

A Cabinet Council was unexpectedly summoned in London on the 29th. Various speculations were afloat as to the cause of it, but it was generally supposed to have reference to some new phase in the Italian question.

The strike of the London builders continued.

The London *Times*, in a leading article on England's defensive preparations, says that she is now rapidly approaching, if indeed she has not actually attained, a state in which no assailant can attack her with impunity.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government was vigorously maintaining the prohibition to export horses.

GERMANY.

The cholera was spreading all along the shores of the Baltic.

A combination of bankers and financiers had been formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, for contracting the Bavarian four-and-a-half per cent. loan, to defray military expenses. The loan is issued at 98¾ per cent. and is for about a million sterling.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Russian Government had given orders to demobilize the first three *corps d'armée* placed under the orders of Prince Menschikoff in Poland.

The whole $12,000,000 had been subscribed.

INDIA.

The *Bombay mails of Aug. 5 would reach England* on the day the steamer sailed.

Intelligence had reached Lloyd's that at Calcutta, on the 28th July, there was a cyclone in the Hoogley River, and that two steamers and a number of other vessels were wrecked.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

The *Daily News'* city article, dated Tuesday evening, says the funds remain very quiet, the closing quotations being the same as yesterday. In most of the other markets firmness prevails. Twenty ⅌ cent. of the Indian loan was paid up to-day, and occasioned a more active demand for money. A few bills were discounted in Lombard-street below 2½ ⅌ cent. At the Bank, however, there was no revival of business. The specie arrivals to-day were £300,000. About £150,000 in Australian gold is overdue.

The *Times'* city article says: "The funds on Tuesday showed renewed steadiness, and recovered from the slight depression on Monday. An article from the *Constitutionnel* regarding the Duchies had a favorable effect. In the discount market the general rate has recovered to about 2½ ⅌ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening.

The weather has been so stormy that tenders could not place passengers on board the *Anglo-Saxon* and *Kangaroo*, and both vessels are consequently detained until to-night's tide.

A Zurich telegram, of this date, says that private *conferences continue to take place daily between the* French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, and yesterday there was a meeting between the French and Sardinian representatives.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 30th, says: "Things are going on so badly at Zurich as to render the dissolution of the Conference in a very few days probable. A Congress of War seems to be the only alternative, a Congress which Austria is decidedly opposed to, and which will have as little success as this Conference."

The designation to be given to the new Kingdom has been discussed at Zurich. Austria is willing that Victor Emanuel should be known as King of Sardinia and Lombardy, but will not consent that he should describe himself as King of Upper Italy.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Zurich Conference—Mr. Cobden—The new Whig Ministry—Differences on Reform—Amusements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1859.

The negotiations at Zurich are at a stand still, and up to last night no information had reached the Foreign Office here of a disposition having been manifested on the part of Austria to concede the points in dispute. The Court of Vienna insists not only that the Duchies shall remain separate and independent States, but that their legitimate hierarchs should be restored, regardless of the dignified and unanimous vote of their representative assemblies. Napoleon III. continues to affect a position of neutrality on the subject, but will not allow Austrian troops to impose the old sovereigns again upon their people. The English Cabinet stand up stoutly to the right of the Italians in the matter, and declare that they will not recognize any settlement inconsistent therewith. At the interview which the French Emperor gave the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, and the latter ventured to remind his Majesty that Florence had long been the asylum of the Bonapartes when in exile, and that the family of his Majesty had often acknowledged the obligations they were under to the House of Lorraine, the Emperor replied that he had not forgotten the past, and that he had meant nothing hostile to the *Grand Ducal family when he crossed the Alps*, "but it was not my fault," he added, "that you were on the wrong side at Solferino."

Mr. Cobden has been addressing his constituents at Rochdale, in Lancashire, with all his old tact and talent. His reception was most enthusiastic, and all he said about America was listened to with peculiar interest, in consequence of his recent sojourn in the States. I saw him the day before he left town, and was struck with the improvement in his looks and spirits, as compared with what they were twelve months ago. He was then out of Parliament, and fancied himself half forgotten. Long solicitude on account of his wife, who has never recovered the loss of their only son, a fine lad of fourteen, who died at school, in Germany, in 1857, had tended seriously to impair his health. He had, moreover, suffered considerable pecuniary loss by his investments in the Illinois Central Railway. His tour in America, not only by removing him from depressing scenes and recollections, but by restoring him to a sense of the position he really occupies in the minds of all sensible politicians, both in his own country and in Europe, has done him inestimable good; and the more than flattering tribute paid to his ability and worth, by statesmen, Parliament, and people, during the last few months, has completed the restoration of his equanimity and self-esteem. It did me good to hear the old boyish laugh with which I was so familiar in the days of the League. His account of his reasons for declining office under Lord Palmerston were precisely what I told you at the time. The idea of office, however, has evidently taken root in his mind, and his speeches at Rochdale, like those he has made in the House of Commons since his return, are manifestly those of a man who began to contemplate the likelihood of having official responsibility cast upon him. It seems to me that both he and Mr. Bazley looked to forming part of a combination, of which Lord John Russell would probably be the head, at no distant day.

The Whigs are very angry with the notice to quit served upon them by Mr. Bazley, in case of their failing next session to introduce a Reform bill embodying the franchise. To this and other details Lord John Russell pledged himself before the general election, and Lord Palmerston having declared at the meeting of the Liberal Party, which took place at Willis' rooms immediately before the change of Government, that between himself and Lord John no difference of views existed on the subject of Reform, he is considered pledged to the same extent on that subject. It is no secret, however, that within the Cabinet there exists a resistant force which it may not be easy to overcome. The Court party in the Government are opposed to all real concessions to the democratic principle, and there are many who anticipate a split in the administration, as soon as it becomes necessary to decide on the provisions of the promised scheme. The Duke of Argyle, Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Lewis and Mr. Sidney Herbert are supposed to be among the chief obstructives to reform. At the present condition of parties in the House of Commons any secession from the Government ranks would be formidable to the existence of the Ministry; yet it is not easy to see how such an event is likely to be avoided. The Tory party are in high spirits, and confidently count upon returning to power next year. Many people are disgusted at the shabby and shirking tone of the speech delivered in Her Majesty's name, Prorogation, and the appointment of the Hon. William Cowper, who, as you know, is a very near relative of Lord Palmerston's, to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, is naturally taken to indicate the old tendencies to official jobbing which did so much to prepare the way for the overthrow of his Lordship's former administration. Up to the present time, however, it must be owned that the noble Viscount has lost nothing of his general popularity, and if he can get through the Autumn without some palpable blunder of this kind, and the Winter without some public loss of colleagues, he may meet Parliament in January with good courage.

The heat has again become oppressive here, and every body who can afford to do so lives as much as possible out of town. Myriads of people are flocking together ever y day to see the *Great Eastern* ere she quits the river on her trial trip to Cherbourg. *The theatres are still crowded, chiefly with strangers*, the Strand being just now the most popular. Mr. Paulgrave Simpson's farce of a "School for Coquettes" is having a decided run, owing much of its success to the admirable play of Miss Swanborough. Mr. Hazlitt, the new lessee of the *Princess'* is said to be spending a large sum of money in order to render that establishment the most agreeable and attractive of its kind in London. The Adelphi and Olympic retain their popularity, but there is nothing new at either.

The strike in the building trade still continues to excite much unpleasant feeling. The men show little symptom as yet of yielding, and nearly all the masters adhere to their resolution not to take on any hands that will not sign a declaration against belonging to Trade Societies. By most persons of impartial judgment, the attempt to exact this pledge is strongly condemned. Were it acceded to on the part of the workmen, my belief is that it would only lead to the formation of secret societies, such as formerly existed, and whose dismal was considered so great a gain in all respects. With secrecy it is much to be dreaded that violence and threats would reappear.

Commercial Intelligence by the Anglo-Saxon.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

Breadstuffs declining. Wheat 1s.@2s. lower. Sugar dull at a trifling decline on the inferior grades. Coffee buoyant. Tea inactive, but prices unaltered. Rice steady. Tallow firm at 55s. 3d.@55s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 29s. Wool—The auction sales went off quite brisk at an advance of 1½d.@2d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange had exhibited continued dullness, but the fluctuations in Consols were quite slight. The Money market was easy and the supply abundant.

LONDON—Wednesday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 95⅝@95¾ for money and account; market firm.

Cotton firm at a slight advance on all grades. Breadstuffs dull at Monday's decline. All other articles of merchandise are without material change.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales have been made of Illinois Central Shares at 40¾@40 discount; Erie Railroad, 5@10; do. Bonds, 15@25; do. Third Mortgage Bonds, 87@62; New-York Central Shares, 68@72.

Death of Leigh Hunt.

The *Anglo Saxon*, whose news is telegraphed from Father Point, brings intelligence of the death of Leigh Hunt. The veteran poet died in London, Aug. 28, in his 75th year. He was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, near London, Oct. 19, 1784. His father, who was a clergyman of the Anglican Church, was a native of the West Indies, and his mother was by birth a Philadelphian, and a relative of West, the painter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, being a Loyalist, he quitted Philadelphia and went to England, when he took "orders," and became tutor to a Mr. Lemm, who had a seat at South gate, where the poet was born. Lemm Hunt received his education at Christ's Hospital, the Blue Coat School, where his friends Coleridge and Lamb were also educated, and almost immediately on leaving school commenced his career as a journalist. He was at first employed in the office of his brother Stephen, an Attorney, but afterwards, on coming of age, joined his brother John, who had established a Sunday paper called the *News*, for which he wrote theatrical criticisms, and, it is said, imparted a higher tone to that kind of writing than it had before been distinguished by. While at school he had contributed some poetical pieces to a small magazine, which he collected into a volume and published, under the title of *Juvenilia*, in 1801. He received an appointment in the War Office, but relinquished it in 1808 to assume the editorship of the *Examiner*, which he established in conjunction with his brother John, and conducted with distinguished success for many years. But he soon drew upon himself the persecution of the Government from his independent style of remarks upon public affairs. The editor of the *Morning Chronicle* was prosecuted for copying an article from the *Examiner*, and, in 1811, the Hunts were prosecuted for an article in their paper on military flogging. They were defended by Brougham, then just rising into notice, and acquitted. The *Morning Post* having spoken of the Prince Regent as an Adonis, Hunt copied the compliment into the *Examiner*, and added to it only the words "of 50." Never before nor since was so small a piece of wit so severely punished. It was before the golden days of *Punch*, and the two Hunts were prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of £500, which the costs of the defence made a sum of £2,000, and to be imprisoned two years in Horsemonger Jail. The British people were quite content to see their countrymen sacrificed in that way for a harmless joke at the expense of their worthless monarch, who, now that he is dead, is abused by them without stint. The brothers served out their term of imprisonment, were made famous by it, and continued to publish the *Examiner*. But Hunt lacked business tact, and he abandoned the *Examiner* to the editorship of Fonblanque, and went off to Italy on his famous expedition to live with *Lord Byron* and *Shelley*, and edit the *Liberal*. The disastrous termination of this undertaking has been feelingly told in his "Autobiography," as well as by the historians of Shelley and Byron. He had, in 1810, commenced a quarterly magazine called the *Reflector*, and immediately after his liberation from prison he got up a small weekly after the style of the *Spectator* and *Tattler*, and published his "Story of Rimini." The literary enterprises which he projected were nearly innumerable. Among his more prominent works are the "Feast of the Poets," a satirical poem; "Captain Sword and Captain Pen;" "Stories in Verse;" the "Legend of Florence;" the "Indicator;" the "Companion;" the "Round Table;" "The Seer;" "Men, Women and Books;" "Stories from the Italian Poets;" "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" a novel entitled "Sir Ralph Esher;" "The Descent of Liberty," and a great number of translations from the Italian. He was a genial and discriminating critic, and one of the most chatty and agreeable of English essayists. In 1847, Queen Victoria, perhaps as an atonement for the persecutions he had endured from her uncle, granted him a pension of £200 per annum. Since then he has produced nothing worth mentioning; but on his son, Thornton Hunt, assuming the editorship of the *Spectator*, he contributed an occasional essay to that periodical. He was the intimate personal friend of Lamb, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Shelley, Keats and Wordsworth, and the last of that brilliant coterie of essayists and poets whose genius shed a glory upon the early part of the present century. He was a Unitarian in his religious opinions, and though but little of a politician his feelings were those of the Tory set of the day, who designed him as a cockney poet.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$2,046,000 IN TREASURE.

INTERESTING FROM THE ISTHMUS.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Serious Conflagration at Guayaquil.

THE WAR BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Boundary Dispute at San Juan.

The United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. Gray, Esq., commander, from Aspinwall on the 24 inst., and Key West on the 7th, with mails, treasure and passengers by the *Sonora*, which left San Francisco Aug. 20, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She left in the port of Aspinwall U. S. war steamer *Roanoke*, the sloop-of-war *Preble*, and the store-ship *Relief*. Crews all well.

The U. S. steamer Fulton was at Key West, to sail in a few days. All well on board.

The *Star of the West* brings an aggregate of $2,046,000 in gold dust. The names of the consignees may be found under the monetary head.

Our thanks are tendered to the Express Companies of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. and Messrs. Freeman & Co., and also to John F. Patterson, Esq., Purser of the *Star of the West*, for important papers.

The intelligence from the Isthmus is not important.

On the evening of the 23d ult., about 6 o'clock, quite a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced in Panama, without, however, any damage being sustained. Although very sensibly felt by persons indoors, it was barely noticeable by any one in the streets.

On Monday, the 29th ult., about 2 P. M., Aspinwall was visited by a severe squall, which, although it lasted only a very short time, did considerable damage to the buildings in the town, stripping many of them of their roofs. A man was unfortunately killed during the gale, by some timber falling on him.

On the 29th ult., whilst the passengers by the *North Star* were crossing the road to Panama, a man named Michael Ward, of Brooklyn, passing from one car to another when the train was in motion, fell off the platform and was instantly killed. He was interred on the road.

Since the arrival of the schooner *Josefa* on the 16th August, no intelligence from Chiriqui had been received.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, due at Panama on the 6th, was expected to bring dates to the 4th September.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, Commander Kelly, arrived at Panama early on the 25th ult., having sailed from Guayaquil on the 21st August.

On the morning of the 19th ult., a destructive fire broke out in Guayaquil, but which, owing in a great measure to the efficient aid rendered by the *Saranac*, was extinguished in time to prevent serious results. A letter of thanks was addressed to the Commander of the *Saranac* by the Government, for the services rendered by him on the occasion.

Our dates are from Valparaiso to the 1st, and Callao 12th August.

The news from Chili is of a meagre description; very little business had been transacted by Congress during the fortnight.

From Peru the news is of some interest. The Spanish Minister, Sr. H. Garcia de Quevedo, had arrived for the purpose of negotiating a peace between Peru and Ecuador, but it appears without success. At the time of the sailing of the steamer from Callao, 5 P. M. on the 12th, a rumor was current that Peru had formally declared war against Ecuador, and that the foreign representatives had been notified to that effect. There was, however, no official announcement made public in Callao to that effect up to the time of the sailing of the steamer, but *El Peruano*, the Government paper, contains an official note of Sr. Melgar, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the diplomatic corps resident in Lima upon the pending questions between the two countries, which may be regarded as a preliminary to a declaration of war.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Revolution in Carthagena—Naval News—The Chiriqui Grave-Diggings—E. G. Squier as an Antiquarian—Our Minister in Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

The Bogota mail of the 13th August having failed to reach Carthagena in time to connect with the British steamer to Aspinwall, we have nothing later from that capital than July 28, forwarded you by last steamer.

From Carthagena we learn that the political revolution inaugurated in that place has extended to other portions of the State of Bolivia. The new Governor, Nieto, has organized a State Government, composed of Liberals, and has raised a military force to defend it. Public opinion seems to favor the new order of things, although the late Governor, Calvo, and Gen. Pasada are endeavoring to organize a sufficient force at Mompox, thirty leagues from Carthagena, to regain possession of the Government, or rather the offices. There has been only one attempt at a fight, and that was the other day at a place called Corosal, where Calvo had collected a small force. Nieto's party attacked them, but they having fortified themselves in the church and other public edifices, the former were compelled to retire to Lerica. In this great battle there was nobody killed and nobody wounded—total, 000! Calvo has named Mompox the capital of the State of Bolivia, instead of Carthagena, for the present. The revolutionists have not yet displaced the National Custom-house and other officers, and it is not supposed they will meddle with them, unless the Federal authorities shall interfere in behalf of the overthrown State officers.

The flag-ship *Merrimack*, of the Pacific squadron, the steam-frigate *Saranac*, the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, and the store-ship *Warren* are here. The *Vandalia* sailed Aug. 21 for Guyaquil and Callao. The health of the fleet is excellent. The *St. Mary's* had gone to Guaymas, and the *Cyane* is at Realejo or vicinity. The *Roanoke*, bearing the pennant of Flag-officer McCluney, and the sloop-of-war *Preble*, are at Aspinwall. The *St. Louis* is at Carthagena, and the *Sabine* and *Jamestown* at San Juan del Norte. The supply ship *Relief* arrived at Aspinwall last evening, with stores for the Pacific and Atlantic fleets.

The passengers by the *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 28th, and the *Orizaba* left Panama with them at noon next day. The *Star of the West* arrived at Aspinwall on the 31st, at 8 A. M., and her passengers started on the *John L. Stevens* at about midnight the same day.

There is nothing further from the Chiriqui grave-diggings. The Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, which will arrive here on the 6th, will probably bring some interesting news from that region. By the way, I notice in *Harper's Weekly* of Aug. 20 an article written by Mr. E. G. Squier, the gentleman who assumes to be the godfather of Central America, but whose knowledge of his *protégé* is all at loose ends, "about the gold discoveries of the Isthmus." He says of the relics: "It is a mistake to suppose that the fact of their occurrence in considerable numbers, in the Indian graves of that district, is a late discovery. Large quantities have been taken out from time to time for many years past; *and I am informed by the late Governor of the Bank of England that several thousand pounds' worth were annually remitted from the Isthmus as bullion to that establishment.*" What a whopper! If the late Governor of the Bank of England told Mr. Squier any such thing, he was making a very large draft on his credulity, or quizzing him in a manner that but little comports with our idea of the solemn dignity usually accorded by that Great Golden Guinea Governor. I'll bet an Indian wigwam against Mr. Squier's interest in the Honduras Railroad, that there has not been in fifty years, until within the last two months, a thousand pounds' worth of this kind of gold discovered on the Isthmus, and that not a hundred pounds' worth of it ever found its way into the Bank of England, or into any other bank.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of the State Legislature at Panama; but there not being a quorum present, no business was done.

Your cotemporary, the *Herald*, in a late editorial article, does great injustice to our able representative to Peru, Mr. Clay. In publishing a letter of complaint against him, from Capt. Jayremson, "an American citizen," the *Herald* takes occasion to intimate that Mr. Clay has been so long in Lima that he is more devoted to the Peruvian rulers than to his own countrymen, and therefore he had better be recalled. Now, if no better reason for Mr. Clay's recall can be given, than that he refused to interfere in behalf of Capt. Jayremson, the President had better let him remain where he is. In the first place, Capt. Jayremson is not an American. He is a British subject, and a very bad man at that. He carries a scar on his face now, that he got in a bar-room affray in this city, in which the parties fired four or five shots at each other. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Callao, for a wanton and cowardly attack, with intent to kill, with knives and pistols, on a Peruvian gentleman, in the streets of that city, and the sentence was the mildest that could be pronounced for so heinous an offence. When Jayremson's two years' imprisonment had expired, he was notified of it by the Prefect of Police, but refusing to comply with certain formalities necessary on the discharge of a prisoner, but on the contrary cursing and abusing the officer every time he entered his prison to free him, he was kept three or four months over his regular term. The Prefect at last becoming convinced that Jayremson preferred the fare of the Casa Mala, and the luxury of writing letters to the *Herald*, to honest labor, finally concluded to turn him out of prison and out of the country. No respectable or deserving American that has lived at Lima the past ten years can complain that Mr. Clay has ever refused him his aid when any injustice was sought to be perpetrated upon him by the Government. And in saying this, I say what I know, for I have resided in Lima a good deal during Mr. Clay's term of service—have been conversant with the facts of the complaints that have several times been made against him, and have always found them to originate with persons whom he had been obliged to decline companionship with in consequence of their unfitness to enter a gentleman's house. Lopez, who was the fit representative of this class of persons, went to Washington as Chairman of a Committee, two years ago, to present complaints against Mr. Clay, and on his return was placed in the chain-gang. Several others of Mr. Clay's maligners deserve to bear Lopez company.

The American ship *George Peabody*, of Boston, arrived yesterday from New-York. F. W. R.

Our Aspinwall Correspondence.

TORNADO AT ASPINWALL—THE SURVEY OF THE ATRATO ROUTE—A VESSEL WANTED FOR THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY—NAVAL MOVEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

On Monday last a tremendous whirlwind, accompanied by hail and torrents of rain, unroofed several houses, and threw down one old building, killing a negro man.

Yesterday the supply-ship *Relief*, with stores for the Pacific and Home squadrons, arrived at Aspinwall.

Brig.-Gen. Clark writes (by the *Sonora*, arrived this morning) to the Commander of the Pacific squadron at Panama, asking a vessel "to observe the *British naval force in Puget's Sound, which is assuming a threatening attitude towards a company of* infantry" which has been placed on San Juan Island.

I understand that flag-officer McCluney has received orders to dispatch the *sloop-of-war Preble* to Bay Ecosses, to assist in another survey of the Atrato route, which Lieut. Strain attempted to explore four or five years since. The *Preble* is to furnish some men; the expedition to be commanded by an officer from her, but this officer is to *advise* with a Mr. Avery, who it appears was one of Strain's company. The officer and men are only to be allowed their usual ship rations, but all their expenses are to be paid by Mr. Avery. With such an ill-digested plan of survey it is fair to conclude that the result will not be more favorable than the Strain failure. *If the Government wishes to survey this route it* ought to ask for an appropriation from Congress, *fit out a proper expedition, headed by competent officers*, and who shall not be forced to rely upon a company of New-York speculators for their support while on such a dangerous and arduous duty.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru and Ecuador—War said to be Declared—War Circular of President Castilla to the Diplomatic Corps—An American Ship Ashore at Callao—Bolivia Quiet—Chili—Report of American Hostilities against Her—A Pirate in the Straits—Banks, Business, &c.—Great Fire in Guayaquil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

The British Mail steamship *Valparaiso*, arrived at Panama, Aug. 31, with dates from Valparaiso to *Aug. 1, Callao and Lima to the 12th, but did not touch* at Guayaquil. She brought $335,225 87 in specie—more than double the usual amount.

PERU.

I wrote you in my last that Señor Garcia de Quevedo, Spanish Minister to Quito, had gone to Lima, to endeavor to settle the long-pending disputes between Peru and Ecuador, being authorized by the latter, it was reported, to accept the ultimatum offered by the former previous to the blockade of Guayaquil. It appears that Señor Quevedo has failed to bring about an understanding, and an immediate attack on Guayaquil is for the hundredth time threatened by Castilla. It is said he had sent his declaration of war against Ecuador to the official Press for publication on the day the steamer left Callao, and it would appear next morning, Aug. 14. It is known that Castilla has had this declaration written for more than *two months, but has been prevented from issuing it* from various little accidents that are continually occurring in his own dominions, such as the attempted revolutions of Cusco, Arequipa, Cajamarca, &c., &c.; *and it is not at all certain you will get it next steamer.* The general opinion, and one that I have *frequently suggested in my correspondence, is that Castilla* is anxious to place Ex-President Gen. Flores again at the head of the Government of Ecuador; but the following extract from a letter I have just received from an exiled Ecuadorian statesman, now in Lima, and who has positive means of knowing the facts, *forces me to acknowledge my error*:

LIMA, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Castilla has no understanding whatever with Flores, but loathes and despises him. He is leagued now with Garcia Moreno, chief of the jesuitical party in Quito, and who has come here to beg the support of the enemies of his country, to make war on President Roulin and Gen. Urbina. Both Castilla and Moreno refuse to have anything to do with Flores, and it is for this reason that Castilla finds himself condemned to inaction, from no fault of his own will, but from impotence.

Señor Garcia Quevedo, Minister of Her Catholic Majesty, *is here, treating for peace, but he has made* no progress, because Castilla is hoping to crown his brow with laurels by conquering Ecuador; but it may *be he will find a crown of thorns instead.*

Under date of Aug. 10, 1859, Castilla has issued a *circular to the diplomatic and consular corps resi*dent in Peru, in which he recites all the grievances Peru has meekly suffered from Ecuador for a long succession of years, and recounts the many friendly efforts Peru has made to obtain a just and honorable reparation for these injuries and outrages. He says that notwithstanding Peru has overlooked many notable offences on the part of Ecuador, and has ever given her proof of the most sincere friendship, sending to that Government wise and able representatives who have offered the most frank and pacific aid in settling the most important questions in a quiet and friendly way, yet these ministers have always had to return to their Government, convinced of their inability to accomplish any good, because the Government at Quito always responded to their most just demands with neglect, delay, evasive answers, discourtesy, and, in fact, in a manner foreign to the principles of international relations and opposed even to one's own self-respect.

He then accuses Ecuador of having evaded the settlement of the boundary questions on the most frivolous pretexts; of practicing a constant system of reserve and deception; of endeavoring to sell or make away with important portions of the disputed territory to foreigners, and of many other very serious charges.

He then alludes to the mediation of Chili and New Granada, and says that the course pursued by her is the cause of their being unable to bring the questions pending to an amicable settlement, and winds up by the declaration that if Peru is forced into a war, Ecuador alone must be considered responsible for all damages, injuries, and losses of whatever kind that may be occasioned by the present blockade, or the war, which will only be terminated when Peru gets full satisfaction for all past offenses committed by Ecuador.

The entire document is intended to represent Peru as exceedingly overbearing and unreasonable, and long terms of years, and Peru is one of the most long-bearing and peaceable neighbors on the Continent, that after "patience has ceased to be a virtue," and now so insulted and trampled upon, she has nothing left to retrieve her wounded honor but the sword.

But notwithstanding all this outpouring of wrath against Ecuador, I believe the general opinion in South America is, that in this quarrel, Peru is the aggressor—that Ecuador has made every effort in her power, with the exception of some concessions to the despotic caprices of Castilla, to prevent a rupture and a good understanding between the nations. And I am even now strongly inclined to believe that Castilla has no serious intention of making war on Ecuador, but is only keeping up a war attitude in order to have an excuse for the large military force he has assembled at Tumbes, and which he may have intended not to disband, that being the only force he has for a day's longer force of this kind. He may, with his *devil*, fire upon Ecuador, and burn a few wooden houses, or capture some little schooner, but he knows better than almost any other man, that he could never march a force thirty miles into the interior of Ecuador and bring it back again. And he knows besides that he cannot spare a force large enough to make even a show of war against Ecuador, and at the same time keep Lima and Callao, and the country about the south of Peru, which latter is in a ferment.

There is no other news of any very great importance from Peru, unless it be that the reported revolution had been quelled just before the departure of the steamer from Arequipa, in the latter of which a few persons were killed by the troops.

Before Dueñas, Castilla, Corpus and Iturri met to discuss matters preliminary to a meeting of the Peruvian Congress on the 6th July last, at which Castilla had certainly, have been found guilty of opposing the will of the Dictator, and will probably be exiled.

The American ship *Walter Scott*, Capt. Hayes, with a cargo of ice from Boston, grounded, in a dark fog, on the bar off the mouth of the Rimac, near Callao, on the 12th August. The vessel went to her relief, but at 5 o'clock P. M. was ordered to leave her without *getting her off*. She had canted to leeward, but it was expected the British steamer *New Granada* would pull her off that day.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands in the month of July was 6,369 tons; of which 4,[illegible] went to England; 1,[illegible] to the United States, [illegible] to France, and 357 to the Mauritius.

BOLIVIA.

There is nothing new from this Republic. The country is tranquil. The dates from La Paz are to the 2d August.

CHILI.

Congress was still in session in Santiago, but doing nothing. The Minister of the Interior says that colonists have been established in the Straits of Magellan from the north of Europe, and a steamer is destined to place that colony in more frequent communication with the Island of Chiloe.

The

[illegible] shot, Admiral MARKHAM, in several notes to the authorities, threatens the poor people of Guayaquil with fire and sword, and gives them three days to evacuate the city. Most of the principal families quit Guayaquil weeks ago; but, notwithstanding all the braggadocio of the Peruvian commander, it is not believed he will dare bombard the city, or land any men. P. W. R.

[illegible]

GUAYAQUIL, Aug. 20, 1859.

[illegible] Guayaquil for Panama [illegible] of affairs here may be interesting, I avail myself of a leisure moment [illegible]

[illegible] city of Guayaquil have now been [illegible] months and a half by a Peruvian squadron, Admiral MARKHAM, who at present has the steam-propeller frigate *Callao*, of 44 guns. Of course you are fully informed as to the difficulties at issue between the two Governments, and I presume share in the general opinion that there is nothing like bluff in the matter. As the [illegible] both above and below Guayaquil has been very strict, of course business is completely dead, [illegible] and few people left in the city are [illegible] There, for the most part, being in [illegible] All of the principal inhabitants have [illegible] in the interior, the constant threats of bombardment [illegible] have been in fear he would bombard [illegible] favorable opportunities [illegible] there are in the city are [illegible] their former value. In many for[illegible] of necessity or luxury, the market is [illegible]

[illegible] Chilian, also wheel steamer *Honda*, [illegible] lying with stores, are anchored off the [illegible] of the town; and above and below the city are several Peruvian gunboats and launches. MARKHAM [illegible] a fine-looking fellow, is an excellent officer and man, of over 70 Summers, and has been [illegible] years in Guayaquil, where he exercised [illegible] of over 70 passengers, a much more useful [illegible] of his present avocation. Between [illegible] and the Ecuadorians, a bitter spirit [illegible] Bolivar he nor any of his officers [illegible] there, and indeed it would not be safe [illegible]

[illegible] have a large force in the city, but [illegible] they are not very enterprising soldiers. [illegible] would have destroyed the [illegible] as it lay at its moorings. A couple of [illegible] or floats attached to each other with chains, [illegible] down the river [illegible] with the current running six miles an hour [illegible] the *Callao* between them and burn [illegible] as easily as you could set fire to a lace window-curtain. [illegible] 32-pounder guns, mounted on the bluffs below and in the neighborhood of the [illegible] would destroy in ten minutes any vessel that [illegible] dare to attempt the passage of the narrow [illegible] single battery on the hill above the city [illegible] any ship from anchoring in front of it. [illegible] the best means of bombarding the city, in consequence of the affair at the river Daule, the official [illegible] in relation to which I inclosed you, [illegible] seems to have got this idea [illegible] and the other day they commenced erecting a battery of 24-pounders on the latter [illegible] The Peruvian commander, as soon as he perceived what they were about, addressed a braggadocio note to Gov. ROCO, threatening if he did not discontinue the work he would bombard it and the hospital on the hill, and notified the authorities that they had better remove the sick from the building. The Governor not having given any heed to this warning, the Peruvian admiral, under cover of a destructive fire that occurred in the city the next day, moved further down the river, but still in possible range of the hospital guns. But whether these guns will be of any avail in case the fleet *should* attack the city, in the hands of such unskillful and unenterprising soldiers as the defenders of Guayaquil, is rather questionable. They are not very far advanced in the science of gunnery. They are even [illegible] of the quantity of powder necessary for a charge. However, their capabilities will soon remedy this. They appear to be determined to resist to the almost the Peruvian tyranny sought to be fixed upon them—so that I think eventually their dogged disposition will tell in their favor.

It is said here, on good authority, that the Government at Lima will formally declare war shortly. Gen. FRANCO, and others who visited the *Saranac*, felt positive that active war would soon commence. The Peruvian Admiral says he is only waiting troops which have already been assigned to the service, to make an attack on and capture the city.

But the United States Government need give itself no trouble as to whether there is war or not. We have little or no interest at stake. Almost all the foreign property is in the hands of English, French and Germans. Mr. BUCHANAN, our Minister, is right when he says we can afford to let them fight it out, without interference of any kind.

Enclosed you will find complimentary letters addressed to the commander of this ship by the authorities of Guayaquil, for our timely services in extinguishing the fire that had destroyed so much property in the heart of the city. A whole block was destroyed, valued with its contents, at several hundred thousand dollars.

GUAYAQUIL, Aug. 19, 1859.

We have the honor to offer to the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Saranac* our most fervent thanks for the noble and efficient aid which they joined to render us at the fire which took place on this fatal dawn. This act of philanthropy will remain eternally engraved on our hearts, and will ever remind us that the vessels-of-war of the great North American nation have on our coast a more Christian and civilizing mission than that of making war—that of succoring the afflicted.

MARCOS HIDALGO, Jefe de Incendios, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR, Government House, Aug. 19, 1859—15th Year of Independence.

To the Captain of the United States Steam Frigate Saranac:

CAPTAIN: The philanthropic assistance which your [illegible] supposed you to render to this unfortunate [illegible] when the flames of a fearful fire were devouring the [illegible] as to manifest to you, as also to your noble officers and crew, who employing all their energy, succeeded so efficiently in the salvation of our houses, the profound gratitude—greater than words can express—which is engraved upon our hearts; the [illegible] being entitled to the blessings of our whole population.

Have the kindness, Captain, to receive the assurance of my [illegible] consideration and high appreciation of your humble servant,

JOSE SANCHEZ RUBIO.

Interesting from Chili.

[illegible] OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION—RAILROAD ENTERPRISE—THE BANK OF VALPARAISO—A GURNEY WILL CASE—SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN OVER ENGLISH LOCOMOTIVES—MARITIME NEWS—THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, July 30, 1859.

[illegible] Congress met on the 1st of June, but the [illegible] of the Secretaries were only presented about [illegible] of July. The most important is that of the Interior. Referring to the late revolution and [illegible] of the Indians at the south here in it, as accessories, the opinion is emitted in it that something should be done "more efficacious and energetic." A line of telegraph extends from Valparaiso to Talca, through Santiago; to this the Government grants $12,000 per annum, and now proposes to extend such communication throughout the whole republic. The result of the last census is given, that of 1857, according to which the whole population of Chili is 1,932,347, being an increase of 119,199 on the census of 1854, whence the Secretary counts an annual augmentation of 1 in 46, and that the population would double in 23 years, a rate of increase far greater than that of "England or France." The Insane Asylum contains 94 men and 20 women, 103 patients in all. During the seven years it has been in operation, 117 patients have recovered their reason. The Government has become almost sole proprietor of the railway from Valparaiso to Santiago, as it owns 4,576 shares, and only 561 belong to private holders. The engineer calculates that at the end of two-and-a-half years 30 more miles will be completed from Quillota, and 35 from Santiago; also that the remaining interval (including the worst part of the line) will by that time be well advanced. "Mr. EDWARD SALLES has arrived from Europe under contract for two years to direct the railroads." (This gentleman comes at a salary of $15,000 per annum. We fear it will be the old story of the cooks and broth—but more anon.) It is proposed to bring colonists from Europe to reside in the Straits of Magellan; also to put on a pleasure to run between the Straits and Chiloe.

The Bank of Valparaiso has recently held its semi-annual meeting of shareholders. The dividend proposed is very small, which is not surprising, of course; [illegible] per cent. on capital paid up is prepared for last six months. Some complaint that the Bank is too cautious. Our current interest is one per cent. a month; a bank might be come up to that one would think.

The American line of steam coaches from this city to [illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible] That, regardless of [illegible] and the [illegible] Railroad Company, the friend, and of its opponent or obstructor, a member of Congress of California.

Mr. [illegible] made an address on Monday evening before the Mechanics' Institute, upon "Industry and the Mechanic Arts," which was generally well received. In the course of it, however, he lugged in SOULÉ'S case, which clearly met the disapprobation of his hearers. I regret to say that our editorial friend is seriously afflicted with bottle, which fail to improve his philosophy or increase his amiability. These "Job's comforters" render him unable to start for the East on Monday next, as he designed; and his present purpose is to take the Butterfield Overland Mail stage on Friday next for El Paso, whence it is probable that he will proceed to San Antonio, over the TEXAS Pacific Railroad route.

Our Sacramento City friends are erecting a splendid building for the use of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, to be held next month. It is of the Romanesque style, and will cost, when completed, probably $40,000. The building has a base of 166 feet by 140 deep. The walls are about 46 feet in height to the roof. The front presents an elevation of three stories, while the sides show but two. The grand ground-room is 120 by 100 feet and 16 feet in height, and is to be devoted to the exhibition of heavy articles. Immediately above this room is another of the same length and breadth, but with an altitude of 30 feet, and which will be one of the grandest halls in the State. A front staircway 40 feet in width ascends to the second story and to the principal room in the building. The staircase is flanked on each side with projections to the main building, each of which are three rooms 16 by 27 feet, one over the other. The roof thrown over this vast hall is not supported by a single pillar, but spans the whole distance of 100 feet and is self-supporting. Six beams constructed of joists bolted together are thrown across from wall to wall, and upon these are constructed the entire roof. Isn't that a pretty good bit of enterprise for a town built in ten years' time in a wilderness where, only nine years ago, scarce a bushel of potatoes or an acre of wheat had ever been grown?

R. H. DANA, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of Boston, arrived here by the last steamer to make us a visit. You will remember that he visited this coast more than twenty years ago, and spent some time at the present site of San Francisco, as narrated in his "Two years before the Mast." In response to my inquiry as to his emotions in returning to find the wilderness covered with a great city, he stated that he found it difficult to realize that this is the spot of his former visit. It seems to him a new creation. His health seems to be improving under the influence of his trip thus far.

THOMAS ROACH, tried for the murder of MARTIN GALLAGHER, has been acquitted. The Jury seem to have thought deceased's life was not worth disputing about. The prisoner's plea was that he killed him in self-defence.

PETER KEEFE, a native of County Longford, Ireland, was murdered the other night upon a suburban road, by some person unknown. He was out riding in a buggy, with a man named HUGH KELLY, who says he and KEEFE were riding and were very near driving over a party of men; that one of the men made some exclamation, whereupon KEEFE got out of the buggy, and a fight ensued, and KEEFE was knocked down and stabbed. KELLY was himself suspected by the authorities; but last evening a man named JOHN JAY BARNEWAY gave himself up voluntarily to the authorities, acknowledging that he stabbed KEEFE in self-defence. BARNEWAY says the men in the buggy were intoxicated, and tried repeatedly to run over him on the road. One of the men, he says, jumped out of the buggy and attacked him, when they exchanged blows. In the scuffle he supposes he stabbed KEEFE with a pair of scissors which he had in his hands at the time, and which are now missing.

JOHN CALLAHAN, proprietor of Hat Creek Station, on the Pitt River road to Yreka, and his cook, were killed by Indians on Friday night, 12th August, and the house robbed of provisions, arms and ammunition. They were found next morning by some teamsters close to the house—CALLAHAN with four bullets and one arrow through him. The cook was found some distance off, shot with five arrows through the back.

A fellow named CHARLES P. PARSONS, who hails from Boston, was fined $50 a day or two since, in the Police Court, for grossly insulting his wife on the street. She abandoned him because of his infamous character, and in order to be revenged he employed the most contemptible means to annoy and disgrace her.

A stabbing affray occurred at Suisun on the 16th inst., between W. MARSH and H. J. BARNHEY, in which the former was seriously stabbed in the left breast. The difficulty arose over a game of cards.

The Governor has pardoned HENRY PLUMMER, who was convicted at the February term of the Court of Sessions in Yuba County for murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. The reason assigned for this act of Executive clemency is that PLUMMER is in immediate danger of death by consumption.

Mr. JEREMIAH FRANKLIN died at Grass Valley on Wednesday last, from the effects of a wound by a falling chisel, at the Magenta flume recently. He was from Louisville, Ky.

On Wednesday morning, as the steamboat *Cornelia* was above Angel Island, on her way to this city, Mr. JAMES D. COMSTOCK, of Sonora, fell overboard. The boat was immediately stopped and search made for him, though without success. Mr. COMSTOCK was returning to New-York State, where he has a family.

A boot and shoemaker named FRANK WEBBER left his residence on Kearney-street, on Friday night last, and has not been heard of since. His friends are very uneasy concerning him, fearing lest he may have committed suicide. He was about 23 years of age.

Old JOE CHAMBERS, who left Nevada over a year ago to purchase stock in the southern counties, and was reported as having been murdered and robbed, has turned up again all right. Application had been made by the Public Administrator to administer upon the property of the supposed deceased.

JOSIAH LUSK has commenced a suit for divorce against his wife, LAURA ADALINE LUSK. They were married on November 1, 1848, at Pontiac, Michigan. The wife, on July 4, 1857, left the husband and has continued since that time to live separate from him.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND AFFAIR.

Additional Particulars of the Seizure of the Island.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

We have later news from San Juan Island. A private letter from Fort Vancouver, dated the 8th inst., which came down overland by express, announces that Gen. HARNEY had sent four additional companies of Third Infantry to the island to reinforce Capt. PICKETT'S company already there. By Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Pylades*, which arrived here on Wednesday from Vancouver Island, I learn that no British troops had been landed upon the island up to the 13th inst. It does not seem likely, therefore, that there is to be any joint occupancy of the island pending the settlement of the boundary dispute. Gen. HARNEY had addressed a formal answer to the protest of Gov. DOUGLAS, but its character has not transpired here. S.

Position of Affairs on the Island.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

VICTORIA, V. I., Sunday, August 7, 1859.

It is impossible for me adequately to describe the intense excitement which has prevailed here for the last two weeks. On the day after the sailing of the *Northerner*, intelligence was brought here that a detachment of United States troops had landed on the long-disputed island of San Juan, and had quietly taken possession of it, by erecting a military post thereon. Had a thunderbolt fallen in our midst—nay, had the news arrived here that the Emperor of France had landed his redoubtable army in London, and captured that famous city, it could scarcely have created more astonishment in the minds of the Englishmen resident here, than did the landing of the United States soldiers on San Juan Island. To the Americans resident here, however, it seemed no way strange, as they had, for a long time past, been expecting this most necessary step on the part of Gen. HARNEY, who had frequently been informed of the many American citizens who had been barbarously murdered by the Northern Indians, during their repeated incursions on the island, and had latterly been petitioned for protection by the Americans living there; and, as is well known, Gen. HARNEY is not the man to sit supinely by, and not extend that protection to which every American is entitled, no matter where he may reside.

Last Saturday, 30th ult., I determined to visit the island personally, and give you a faithful account of everything, from the beginning to the present time. Accordingly, in company with some thirty others, I proceeded there on board the little steamer *Caledonia*, on last Sunday, the 31st ult. Upon landing, we went directly up to the little group of tents occupied by Company D., Ninth United States Infantry, Capt. PICKETT, where everything was in military order. There were three brass field-pieces, to the wheel of the largest of which was lashed a staff, from which floated the American flag. We were courteously received by Lieut. FORSYTH, Post-Adjutant, who was at the time entertaining several of the officers of H. M. S. *Tribune* in front of the marquee. We proceeded up to the Hudson Bay Company's sheep station, where they have created quite a little village, in the centre of which is situated the residence of PAUL K. HUNT, Jr., the revenue officer, opposite whose door a beautiful staff is erected, bearing aloft the star-spangled banner. From Mr. HUNT I learned that he has been for the last three years on the island, exercising the duties of his office; he is also a Justice of the Peace, and lately another Justice of the Peace, Mr. CROSBY, arrived on the island from Whatcom county—as the island is claimed as belonging to that county. There are about thirty American settlers there, with most of whom I conversed; they speak in the highest terms of the fertility of the island and of their determination to make it their permanent home, despite the opposition they have encountered from the Hudson Bay Company, who have been very inimical to them ever since they went there. The United States troops are encamped on the southern portion of the island, on San Juan harbor, which is beautifully situated, being perfectly land-locked, and capable of containing a large number of vessels.

Here we found the *Tribune* with her guns trained out, and her broadside fronting towards the United States troops. The little American steamer *Shubrick* was also here, but she soon afterwards got up steam and proceeded northward. After having seen and heard all that I could at the Hudson Bay Company's station, I returned to camp, which is not more than a mile distant, and found Capt. PICKETT had just left the *Shubrick*, where he had been when we arrived there. [illegible] communicated to Capt. PICKETT that it was the intention of the British authorities to land their marines on the island, and occupy it conjointly with him, until the question would be finally settled by the respective Governments. He coolly replied that they never should do so; as long as he had a man alive; and should they all fall, that there were thousands near at hand to avenge their death. According to his orders, and the position he assumed when he took possession of the island, he could not by any means allow a joint occupation of the island. Still it is fully conceded by every one that, should the British fleet attempt it, they could in a few hours dislodge the Americans; while all are aware, that even with his 60 men, Capt. PICKETT would obey orders as fully as though his force were 60,000; and of this the English authorities are fully aware, consequently they did not attempt to effect a landing, well knowing that the first gun fired would be the tocsin to call to arms the thousands of Americans in close proximity.

On Monday last, 1st inst., the United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived in the harbor of San Juan, having on board Major HALLEK's command of about one hundred men, and remained there until Tuesday, next day, when the *Plumper* arrived from Queenborough with the Royal Marines. This was the day during which the excitement in this town was at its highest pitch, as it was expected the *Plumper* would land her forces, in the event of which a collision must certainly have occurred, but it leaked out that the *Satellite* was ordered up to San Juan with orders for the *Plumper* not to land her men. On that day the harbor of San Juan presented a lively appearance, there being there Her Majesty's steamers *Tribune*, *Plumper* and *Satellite*, and the United States steamers *Massachusetts* and *Jeff. Davis*. Her Majesty's ship *Pylades* had been dispatched the previous day to San Francisco, with Col. HAWKINS, of the Boundary Commission, on board, as special Envoy to England, to lay before the Home Government the critical position affairs had assumed on this coast, but she returned to Esquimault on Saturday last, having found that she could not get down to San Francisco in time for the steamer of the 5th inst. It is presumed that Col. HAWKINS will sail to-day in the *Forward* on his mission to England. On Wednesday, the 31 inst., the *Massachusetts* and *Jefferson Davis* left San Juan, and proceeded to Steilacom and other ports in the Sound. On the 6th inst. the United States Surveying steamer *Active*, Capt. ALDEN, arrived here from Point Orford, and left again the same day for San Juan, where she remained for one day, and then returned here to get the mails from the *Northerner*, when she will go back there again.

The steamer *Otter* arrived here last night at 9 o'clock, direct from San Juan. She had been sent up to Queenborough for the sappers and miners, in order to assist the marines in effecting a landing on San Juan, but when she arrived there with them, they *did not* land them, so they sent them down here, where they still remain on board. Everything is quiet on the Island. The *Massachusetts* and *Jefferson* are anchored in the harbor, and the company of United States soldiers under Capt. PICKETT are busily engaged in erecting barracks and other improvements.

The flag-ship of Rear-Admiral BAYNES, the *Ganges*, arrived here on last Saturday, the 6th inst., and is anchored at Esquimault. I understand, but cannot vouch for the truth of it, that Admiral BAYNES is in favor of letting the Americans alone in undisputed possession of the island, until this matter is finally settled by the Home Government, which certainly is the safer policy for them to pursue, as England cannot very conveniently afford to go to war with the United States at present.

The following dispatch, published in the San Francisco *Herald*, Aug. 20, probably furnished the basis of the report of a collision on the Island:

YREKA, Aug. 14, 1859.

A messenger named BENNETT, arrived last evening from Portland, with important dispatches from Gen. HARNEY to Gen. CLARKE, about the difficulty at San Juan Island. Just as he was leaving Portland a rumor was current that H. B. M. steamer *Satellite* had thrown shells upon San Juan Island, killing upward of thirty Americans. This report is as yet a mere rumor. The messenger could get no positive information, as he left immediately on the arrival of the dispatches from Gen. HARNEY to Gen. CLARKE.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

The Last Through Mail—Low Stage of the River and the Sickly Season—Falling off in the Mahogany Trade—All the White Men Leaving the Country—Gold Hunting Expedition to Almoloya—Arrival of Englishmen with Colored Wives.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MINATITLAN, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

I avail myself of the passing California mail, which has just arrived per the steamer *Suchil*, to give you a few items from this Isthmus. There were eight through passengers on the trip, all of whom express themselves well pleased with the route. The agent who has charge of the transmission of the mails is evidently making the most of the lingering remnant of the mail contract to achieve some reputation either for himself or for the route. But for some unavoidable delays in crossing rivers, this trip would have been made in eight hours less time than ever before. As it is they came through in good time. The rains having almost ceased here for three weeks, two results have followed—the river has suddenly fallen, and is now lower, the natives say, than they ever knew it at this season of the year. The other result is the increase in sickness, not only among the unacclimated, but also among the natives, many of whom have been down with the fever peculiar to the locality. Your correspondent has not escaped, having had his turn with the rest, but is now somewhat better, having swapped the fever for a bad cold—a kind of influenza, which prevails very generally. The weather, however, has been very comfortable for some time, the thermometer ranging 70° to 75° in the shade, and 100° in the sun. The place is without the signs of life. Two vessels only have left during two weeks past, when there should have been—during two months of the present season of the year—a dozen leaving weekly. This is owing to the absence of sufficient water in the creeks and rivers to raft the mahogany down—the river being nearly dry. Should this state of affairs continue, the *Suchil* will have difficulty hereafter in making her trips. The increased sickness furnishes Dr. SCAMMON, the only established physician in the place, with plenty of business, by which he is rapidly making up for the "ruinously-healthy" state of the country for the past six months. Notwithstanding the sight of money is a curiosity, it is said the Doctor is "making" it fast.

A party of four persons has been organized here for a gold-hunting expedition in the interior, under the direction of a gentleman who is well acquainted with the country, and who was with Mr. MOREAU when those "specimens" were obtained which have been referred to in the New-Orleans *Picayune*. The place to be searched is near Almoloya, and from actual inspection promises to reward the adventurers. The gentlemen referred to express the greatest confidence in the undertaking. Should gold be found in sufficient quantities to reward exertion, a stampede will take place, and this inanimate town will be deserted in double quick time. There is literally nothing to do, and anything which offers the opportunity to earn their bread will be seized with avidity by the starving hangers-on in this place. A well-known engineer here, desiring to raise one hundred dollars, offered to pay 10 per cent a month, and give the best of security, but it could not be had. All who could do so have left the place, and when this steamer leaves, I shall be about the only white man remaining. The hope that some favorable turn of affairs will restore activity to this Isthmus, and result in permanently opening this route to California travel, induces me to "Wait a little longer." Every prominent person who has been actively engaged in the employment of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, as agent, is denounced in the bitterest terms as a swindler—with one exception, and he appears to retain the confidence and respect of every one, native and foreigner, with whom he had any business transactions. I refer to J. McLEOD MURPHY. Prostrated by the reverses of the Company, he made every exertion to relieve those who had looked to him for employment, and when he left the country he sacrificed everything he possessed, even to his wardrobe, to obtain the means to enable himself and others to reach their homes. Should operations ever be resumed upon this route, no man would be welcomed back more cheerfully by all classes.

VON NATZMER has been absent in the interior for a short time. Some criticisms of his concerning the modes of administering justice in our courts, and which he caused to be published in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 7th ult., has created a strong feeling here, and there is talk of an attempt to proceed criminally against him. How they propose to bring the suit I do not exactly know. Mr. STRUTZ has left the Isthmus, it is said, never to return here.

The arrival of a small schooner, about 10 tons burden, from Balize, Honduras, produced a sensation here a day or two since. Among her passengers were two distinguished ladies of color, one the legitimate wife of the supercargo, who is an intelligent young Englishman, and the other being imported expressly for his brother, who is a head clerk in the principal mercantile house in the place. The Señoritas here turn up their noses at this practical amalgamation. The Court to which were committed the claims against the Company has done nothing yet, and it is given out that the matter was so represented by the agent, previous to his leaving for New-Orleans, that nothing will be done. So far, may as well learn, first as last, to say to all their claims against the Company. ADIOS.

The Savannah Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting, Sept. 7, to remonstrate against the discontinuance of the mail line between Charleston, Savannah, Key West and Havana. It was resolved that the representatives of Georgia in Congress should be requested to use every proper exertion to effect a renewal of the service. The mercantile community claim that their interests are damaged by its cessation.

[illegible]

The following was registered at the Post-Office, Brooklyn, E. D., for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 17: [illegible] Roberts & Co., No. 6 Place; [illegible] from Aug. 19 to Aug. 26, 1859.

[illegible]	[illegible]
Jno. C. Lee,	G. [illegible]
Wm. Bumblum & family,	G. Bates,
A. Hermann,	J. J. Perry,
C. M. Cleveland,	L. H. Severance,
G. [illegible] & wife,	W. Wilson,
A. L. Strong & wife,	[illegible]
Miss Strong and Robert Strong,	L. B. Brunson,
J. Bloodgood and daughter,	G. S. Hall,
M. J. Henriques & family,	Mrs. Foote,
MISSISSIPPI.	Miss Foote,
Wm. St. J. E. Parker,	W. H. Foote,
MARYLAND.	G. J. Hall,
W. B. Canfield & wife,	SOUTH CAROLINA.
LOUISIANA.	G. D. Cerr,
J. H. Shaw,	W. Easton.

The Washington *Star* has every reason to believe that the President has tendered the Land Office Commissionership, made vacant by the recent resignation of Mr. Hendricks, to Judge Hughes, of Indiana, a member of the last House of Representatives, who not long since declined a similar tender of the Commissionership of Patents.

Mr. Smith O'Brien recently entertained two hundred of his tenantry at dinner. In the evening there was a series of out-door amusements. Mr. O'Brien told his tenants that he was delighted to see them so happy, and proposed the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," which was followed by that of "The People of Australia and America."

Major D. P. Whiting, of the Utah Army, has arrived in Philadelphia. He states that the children of the Mountain Meadow massacre, under his charge, arrived at Fort Leavenworth in good health, and will be sent to be recognized by their relatives in Arkansas.

Count Victor Wimpffen, lieutenant in the Austrian navy, son of the Austrian general of that name, has just married the daughter of Baron De Stoc, the banker, receiving with the bride a fortune of 25 millions of francs.

Bt. Second-Lieut. Thomas R. Sannatt, of the Artillery Service, has been ordered to report to Governor's Island to report for recruiting duty.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BOSTICK.

By order of the Court, Chambers will be held in the General Term room for the residue of the present week.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

THE RAILWAY TRACK IN CANAL-STREET.

George Brodie and others vs. *The Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies.*—This was an application by Mr. Blankman, of counsel for the plaintiffs, who are property holders on Canal-street, near Broadway, for an injunction against the Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railway Companies, to restrain the laying of the additional track along the southerly side of Canal-street, west of Broadway. The plaintiffs allege in support of their application that laying such an additional track would obstruct the carriage-way and hinder general passage and travel, and thus impair the business of their locality. They claim that the Common Council have no right to allow the construction of such a track under the act of 1854, relating to railroads in cities, now to grant such a privilege to a railroad company.

After hearing counsel in support of the application, the Judge declined to grant the order asked for, *ex parte*; but counsel expressed their willingness to take an order directing the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue, and enjoining them meanwhile from proceeding with the work; and the Judge thereupon took the papers and held the matter of a temporary injunction under advisement. As his Honor was too busily engaged in hearing motions to give the papers in the case the requisite attention, they were subsequently transferred to Mr. Justice Ingraham, who will examine and determine the question involved.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

McArthur vs. *Cohen.*—The defendant's petition for a *supersedeas* to discharge him from imprisonment was reported in the TIMES of the 3d inst. The application was based on an affidavit that he was poor and in ill health, and had been imprisoned twenty months. The Court then denied the petition on the ground that it failed to show that the defendant was in custody at the time the judgment was recovered, or that he was then in custody upon a surrender by bail, who had been exonerated. Leave to review the application was however given. The defendant now renewed the application on the same papers, accompanied by a certificate of the Sheriff, that the prisoner was in custody on the day of the former motion upon an order of arrest by virtue of the surrender of his bail, J. C. Willett. Counsel for the plaintiffs objecting to the sufficiency of the additional papers, this preliminary question was argued, and the decision reserved until to-day. If these matters are decided in favor of the petitioner, the case will then be argued on its merits.

Cook and Son for the petitioner; Brown and Matthews opposed.

HABEAS CORPUS TO DISCHARGE ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.

In the Matter of the Application of Mary Graham and Mary Morgan.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the City Prison, directing him to produce the bodies of the prisoners, who where committed by Judge BOSWORTH on Thursday last, on a charge of shoplifting, in taking vestings from the premises No. 70 Bowery. As ex-Judge Dean, one of the counsel for the prisoners, was not present, the hearing of the matter was postponed until the 16th. The prisoners were removed to their old quarters, with the understanding that they should not be indicted in the interim, as ex-Judge Dean, their counsel, was now unavoidably absent. It is averred by the prisoner Gorham, that she bought the vestings she took, and paid for them, and that she was arrested solely because she was in company with the woman Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

J. A. Bitting vs. *Geo. E. Vanderbergh et al.*—Motion to discharge attachment denied; defendant to appear on Friday, the 16th, at 10 A. M., to answer interrogatories.

Francis H. Hutchings vs. *Geo. H. Wheelock.*—I am not prepared to say that no evidence which can be given under this answer will avail the defendant. Motion denied, without costs.

John T. Carpenter vs. *H. Duchardt.*—The case sworn to by the plaintiff is, that he sold and delivered the cattle on the 25th day of March, 1859, and then agreed to take the note on the faith of the false representations of the defendant having an account in the Bull's Head Bank. It is established to my satisfaction that the sale and delivery was on the 9th of February, 1859. The custom is, not to call for payment until after thirty days. Thus the plaintiff delivers the cattle and rests for over forty days without inquiring as to the truth of the representation, if any was made, and then takes a note. He fixes the representation at the sale. The positive denial receives strength from the circumstances. Application to discharge granted, with $5 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Moreau.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Owen Duffy vs. *Patrick Galligan, Daniel Kelly, Henry Powers and Julia Powers.*—This was an action to recover $500 damages from the defendants for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of an assault made upon him by them on the 11th of July last.

The complaint sets forth that on the evening of the aforementioned day, the plaintiff was standing on the steps of his house, at No. 226 East Thirteenth-street, and Galligan was standing near him, when Galligan, without any altercation between them, turned around and using a foul epithet set upon him, and, together with the other defendants, kicked and bruised him to such an extent that for a time he was disabled.

The complaint also alleges that the parties are all relatives of one Patrick Gibney, deceased, who was father of plaintiff's wife, and who by his will bequeathed his entire property to his daughter, the wife of plaintiff; that for this reason the defendants have become bitter enemies of the defendant, and have conspired to drive him out of his house, and out of the neighborhood. The case is still on.

A. Nash for plaintiff; J. B. Phillips for defendants.

CLAIM FOR SERVICES.

Henry B. Herts vs. *Lyon Davis.*—This was an action to recover of the defendant the sum of $100 for services in recovering from the Custom-house certain watches and jewelry, detained by the Government for violation of the revenue laws, and for services in "corresponding with the Secretary of the Treasury." The plaintiff claimed that he was to have $100 for such services. The defendant claimed that $60 had been paid.

Verdict for plaintiff for full amount.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Judge Russell.

Michael Smith, convicted last week of petit larceny, was sentenced yesterday to four months in the Penitentiary. Jones Astley, convicted of the same offence, received the same sentence.

John J. Marx and Anthony Witz, convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced, the former to the State Prison for two years, and the latter to the Penitentiary for the same period.

Abraham Greenthall, popularly called "General Greenthall," a very notorious character, said to be of gipsey birth, who has earned an infamous reputation in Europe, especially in Russia and Prussia, as a bandit, brigand, housebreaker, and thief in all branches, and who since his arrival, with his family in this country, has been actively engaged in depredations, was tried yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. On Jan. 28, 1858, Greenthall, accompanied by two men, who managed to escape when alarm was given, went to the store of Mr. J. G. W. Phelman, No. 62 Hudson-street. They went thither at so early an hour in the morning that it was barely daylight, and the store was but just opened. They asked to be shown some cloths, and two of them went to the rear of the store, beneath a skylight, to examine those which were exhibited. They did not purchase any, and, after they left the store, it was discovered that a drawer had been rifled of silver to the value of $70. On being pursued, Greenthall, who had separated from his confederates, commenced to run, and was arrested. The vestings were found dropped on the stairs of a tenement house in Thomas-street, into which he ran. He was released on bail, and absconded, his bail being forfeited. Two weeks ago he was recaptured, and brought to trial, as we have said, yesterday. He was defended by ex-Judge Hoxie and ex-Judge Scott, who made the point that the identity was not made out. The jury, however, found him guilty as charged in the indictment. He was remanded till Saturday for sentence.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Sept. 18, 1859.

The reported receipts of Flour and meal and of Produce since our last have been [illegible] bbls. Flour, 29 bbls. Corn Meal, [illegible] 31,441 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels [illegible] Oats, 108 pkgs. Provisions, and 41 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported at [illegible] bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 [illegible]

COFFEE—Sales to-day: 500 mats Java, on the spot and unsettled; [illegible] at 11[illegible]; 500 bags Maracaibo, at 11[illegible]; [illegible] Cuba, including Middling Uplands at 11[illegible]c. [illegible]

COTTON—The market for Cotton [illegible] has been more sought after to-day, and prices of middling lots have generally advanced. We have to close reported 1[illegible] bales, including [illegible] to close reported [illegible] at [illegible] for [illegible] $4 50@$4 65 for new; [illegible] $4 50@$4 65 for [illegible] Mobile; [illegible] old and new, at $4 [illegible] Alabama, [illegible] diana, and Mississippi, [illegible] $4 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 [illegible] extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 [illegible] and $5 15@$5 25 for ordinary to choice [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FLOUR [illegible]

Standard Superfine State [illegible]

Extra State [illegible]

Standard Superfine Western [illegible]

Extra Wisconsin [illegible]

Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan [illegible]

Extra Ohio [illegible]

Extra Ohio, round hoop, [illegible]

Extra Ohio, trade brands [illegible]

Fancy Genesee [illegible]

Extra Genesee [illegible]

Inferior to choice Extra Missouri [illegible]

Extra Kentucky and Tennessee [illegible]

Southern Flour is in good request at [illegible] have been reported [illegible] at $4 95@$5 40 for very inferior to good [illegible] andria, Baltimore, Brandywine, etc.; [illegible] fancy to very choice extra brands [illegible] bbl. Sales have made of 350 bbls. [illegible] $ bbl. Rye Flour is neglected [illegible] fine and superfine, $ bbl. Corn Meal continues heavy and languid at [illegible] for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10 for Brandywine. [illegible] Brandywine of Brandywine [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and some what lower prices have been accepted [illegible] rate. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels [illegible] closing ordinary white Genesee, part at [illegible] unsound old Chicago on private terms; [illegible] fair to good new red Southern, at $1 [illegible] seeks very superior new white Kent, from the farm of C. H. VAN ARSDALE, Flatbush, Dutchess Co., at $1 [illegible] bush. Corn is fair demand, at [illegible] area. Sales have been reported of [illegible] @[illegible]c. for inferior to good new mixed Western, [illegible] and delivered; 67c. for Yellow Jersey, and 68½c. for Yellow Southern, $ bushel. Other kinds continue inactive and nominal. Rye is [illegible] $ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 36c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, [illegible] 27c.; Southern, 30c.@32c. $ bushel. Barley has been [illegible] sold on terms not ascertained.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales to-day, [illegible] 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 11½c. $ yd.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 750 bales North River, at [illegible] @70c., $ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including some [illegible] 32c.@35c., some of 1858, [illegible] 7c.@8c. $ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in moderate demand at [illegible] $ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are unaltered.

LEAD—Has been in slack request at [illegible] rates. Sales have been reported of 12,000 pigs, [illegible] LIME—Rockland, [illegible] for Common, and $1 [illegible] Lump, $ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 150 hhds. Cuba, Muscovado, at 32c.@33c. $ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in request and is quoted

OBITUARY.

[illegible] died at Indianapolis on the 6th September, was born in Pennsylvania, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1856, and inducted in 1857, in place of the Governor elected, who died soon after his inauguration. He was a member of the Legislature for many years, and was elected Speaker of the House in 1855. He was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania, and President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, which position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. G. C. Verplanck, formerly of this city, died at Springfield, Ill., on the 6th inst., in the 72d year of his age. He was a native of Virginia. Mr. Verplanck's family were among the first settlers of this city, and he was a member of the Legislature for two years, and was elected Speaker of the House in 1828. He was also a member of the Senate of this State, and was elected Mayor of the City of New-York, Member of Congress, and President of the Bank of Commerce at the time of his death.

Mr. Gardner Perkins, formerly of this city, died at Chicago, in Virginia. Mr. Wendell, a native of Boston, and his wife, on the 2d inst., in the 84th year of their age. The former on the 3d inst., in the 84th of his age. Capt. W. and [illegible] were buried in Newburyport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another case of family discretion is reported from Albany. A carpenter of that city named Ar[illegible] left his home in Perry-street. It says that since his departure his wife has received a letter from him, in which he tells her that he [illegible] to get along [illegible] and will be children as well as the best, [illegible] this letter was [illegible] Tuesday, Sept. 6, the funeral of Mr. Edward Taylor, late chief engineer of the Fire Department, took place from his late home in this town, and was attended by a vast number of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Taylor had been many years a member of the Department, and for the last six or seven its chief. He died suddenly, at the Forbes House in Poughkeepsie, and generally regarded by the community in which he lived. He was 42 years old at the time of his death.

The Scandinavians in Chicago propose to establish two Norse newspapers in that city—one to be [illegible] in the Danish language and the other in Norwegian. The object of publication is to diffuse [illegible] Scandinavian University are [illegible] that 60 young men have been received into the new class during the three days assigned for the regular examinations, and there are still other applicants for admission. Some [illegible] have come from a distance.

Official information has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Superintendent Cooper, now in Texas, stating that the Caddo Indians, lately removed from Texas, had arrived safely on their new reservation, west of the Cherokee country.

It is reported that an extensive silver mine has been discovered near Denver City. The ore is said to contain five ounces of silver, three parts gold, three parts lead, and one part copper. The rumor has yet to be verified. The St. Louis Republican tells the story.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS.
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of Pianos. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bedplate, entirely secure from the sun, thus relieving the strings from undue tension and the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making the touch more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and full, or their vibrations in the piano become older. Their construction is the most enduring and full-toned piano ever made. Are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their instruments in the past 25 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Superior low price pianos, at $200, $220 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, PRACTICAL Piano-forte makers, No. 172 Grand-st., near Odd Fellows' Hall. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our instruments, as they are equal, if not superior, to first-class pianos. We warrant our patent pianos for four years that they will judge for themselves. Ample references given.

HICHT & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Combined with all the improvements conducive to durability of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Pearl-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

A GREAT SACRIFICE, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.—Magnificent rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, a $600 instrument, for nearly half its value. Warranted for six years. Manufactured by old established City makers; has a splendid tone and touch, and every modern improvement. Call at the residence No. 47 Fifth-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large assort. of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR pianos, full iron frame patent damper-frame pianos, warranted for standing in tune. Warerooms, No. 656 Broadway, near 14th-st.; Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 and 251 West 26th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE, rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, with all the latest improvements, and in perfect order; worth $400; been used a few months. Will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 6th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & DAVEN), piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HALLETTS BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 429 Canal-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest price. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

DECKELMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW SCALE BOSTON RIM PIANO FORTES. A full assortment may be found at their Warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, corner Howard-st., N.Y. Pianos rented.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 6 years, at lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND hand pianos, pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

W. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 257 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 365 Broadway, invite attention to their new Scale Pianos, warranted to give entire satisfaction.

A VIOLINIST, OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the violin, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Apply at 127 Avenue B, evenings. N. B. READY, No. 129 Hanover-st. N. B.—Terms, $12 per quarter. Finishing lessons, $20 per quarter.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN OF FIFTEEN years' choir experience, either as organist or singer, desires an engagement. The highest testimonials will be given. Address Box No. 616, General Post-office.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Are sold only by the patentee and manufacturer,
HENRY W. PHELAN,
No. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. BEHANE would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any in use. Also, six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 146 Fulton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS
of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 366 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of purest linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip, permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRONDER, No. 50 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—I HAVE 10 pipes Cooper's pure Juice Port Wine, fine old Bourbon Whiskey, pure Cognac Brandies of the vintages of 1811, 1819, 1834, by the bottle or gallon. S. T. MENDUM, West Vanlie, corner Broadway and Pearl-st.

WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family. Understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's family machine, and do fine stitching. Best of City references will be given. Call at No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family. Understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's family machine, and do fine stitching. Best of City references will be given. Call at No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to assist with washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references will be given. Call at No. 222 11th-av., southeast corner of 24th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of City references as to character and capability. Inquire for two days, at No. 68 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; can cook all kinds of meats and poultry, and understands her business thoroughly; is willing to do the plain washing if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 329 5th-av., second floor, between 32d and 33d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children; is a good seamstress and thoroughly understands her business; has good reference; prefers the country. Apply at No. 464 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Reference unexceptionable. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as waitress, by a young woman; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 146 West 14th-st., near 6th and 7th ave., for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook and washer; understands meats in all its perfections, and pastries, jellies, sweetmeats and all kinds of desserts. Best references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamber-work and waiting, or chambermaid and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Has five years references from her last place. Call at No. 60 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and to sew, or to do light chamber work and sew; has good reference; also, a cook; would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good baker. Both can be seen at No. 134 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as cook in a gentleman's family; is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. None need apply who desire a person to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has good experience in taking care of children, and fully competent to take charge of an infant. Has good reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A YOUNG woman who thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and and seamstress; would have no objection to one child; understands all kinds of plain sewing perfectly, and shirt-making; can embroider if required. Call at 11 West 15th-st., front basement. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do first-rate cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference can be given. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS seen better days wants a situation as housekeeper for some elderly gentleman; unquestionable reference given and required. Call at No. 207 Hudson-st., near Canal-st., for three days, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 1,224 Broadway, between 30th and 40th sts., on the second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT babies' nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children, a baby from its birth, or grown children; has the best City reference. Call at No. 472 4th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 66 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Two years' City reference given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's dresses; has a knowledge of hair dressing; can operate on sewing machine; City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 307 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the other as waitress or to do chamber-work; they have the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as cook in a private family; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress, and to assist in light chamberwork; has good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 63 Perry-st., back in the rear, front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and laundress; is competent to fulfill either situation thoroughly. Has satisfactory City reference. Apply at 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent English woman, a situation in the above capacity; can cut and fit children's dresses, or take charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 207 West 20th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 12th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to go to California. She is an excellent nurse, a good plain sewer, and is willing and obliging; can be seen at her present employer's, 163 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family; wages, to a good girl, $7 per month. Apply at No. 293 West 51st-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS and to do chamberwork; has good reference from a place where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 167 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as good cook and assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as nurse; can sew neatly. No objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. The best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is a good cook; understands pastries and all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO DO THE housework for a family of three persons. One who is honest and willing may apply at 21 2d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment by the day or week; reference given. Apply at No. 12 6th-av.

WANTED.—ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF good German, French, English, Scotch and Irish servants, can always find them at moderate terms by applying at the Original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 574 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles by MORRIS COHNERT. N. B.—The money returned if not suited.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 38 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also a first-class French cook. French and German language spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is desirable for a gentleman, perfectly, as best references can show. Also, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, seamstress, or nurse; is a good plain cooks, washer and ironer. Both would prefer housework separate. No objections to country. Address for references, or to call, Box 1,000 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, who can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, can make her clothing and fine shirts, and is willing to make herself generally useful; if not satisfied will take work by the week. Has excellent references. Wages $10 per month. Apply at No. 136 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor; all letters will be promptly answered.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, understands her business perfectly. The other for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Both can give the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen till noon at No. 261 2d-av., in fancy store, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE AND WILling woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would go on laundress or chamberwork, waiting, or general housework, if required. Best of references given. No objection to the country. Wishes for a home and moderate wages; is sure of giving satisfaction. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, steady woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, and has high recommendations for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by two Protestant girls; one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and waiter; can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 40 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO WOULD go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or would go out dress-making; would take a situation in a private family. Call or address No. 140 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one, as chambermaid and waiteress, or chambermaid and laundress. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen until employed at No. 228 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, as coachman, and chambermaid and waitress, in a gentleman's family; both are persons of respectability, appearance and character, having several years' experience in this country, and furnish the most undoubted reference; the man is in every respect a careful, steady and competent driver, and understands the treatment and care of horses in sickness; his wife is an accomplished and experienced waitress; both of obliging disposition, and willing to make themselves generally useful; the man will hire with or without his wife, at very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect. Is a most competent groom and steady driver; will be found willing, obliging and competent; also understands the treatment of horses; has the best of reference from gentlemen in this city. Address Y. E., Box No. 214 Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man and his wife; the man as coachman, groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows; can work inside or outside a gentleman's place; the woman as chambermaid, plain cook, waitress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no incumbrance; no objection to City or country; terms moderate. Address S. M., for three days, Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's residence, where taste and experience would be wanting; is a good horticulturist; is well versed in agricultural work in general; has a wife and small family. Address a note to INTEGRITY, in care of McIlvain & Young, No. 3 John-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE AND willing young man, a situation as coachman and gardener. Is a good, careful driver, and a good plain gardener. Also, a situation, by a young man, as coachman, gardening and farming generally, milking cows, &c. Both have the best of references. No objection to City or country. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 810 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well in all its branches; will go any distance in the country; will make himself useful in every capacity; can keep a place in perfect order; understands the care and management of horses. Good City and country recommendations. A note to J. H., Box No. 200 Times Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom and coachman; he understands his business perfectly in both its branches; has lived three years in his last place; can give good recommendation; has no objection to any part of the country or States. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has no objection to take care of a garden; has 6 years' recommendation from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 216 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver and well acquainted with the City. Can produce the best of City reference from his late employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 219 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant married man, with a small family; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and can produce the best reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business perfectly; has the very best of reference from his last place; is willing to make himself useful in every respect; distance or location no object. Call at No. 138 Waverly-place.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN POSSESSED OF ENergy and good business talents, and who is not afraid to work, desires employment in any capacity in which he could make himself useful. Address G. L. B., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman or groom in a private family; is a careful driver and competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address COACHMAN, for three days, No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has lived in the City for a number of years; is sober, steady and industrious, and perfectly understands his business; is a good and careful driver. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., Mr. Lowden.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to City or country. Address F. R. D., Box No. 218 Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an English Protestant, who is an excellent driver and thorough groom; can give good reference as to character and ability. Apply at 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family. Apply for two days at No. 30 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, where he has lived for the last four years.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman, a steady, single man, having good City references. A line addressed to JOHN THOMAS, care of No. 501 Houston-st., will have immediate attention.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COPYIST OR otherwise by a young man who is a good penman, and anxiously desires employment. Address PENMAN, Box No. 118 Times Office.

COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and driver; can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and capacity; willing to be useful to his employer; has no objection to city or country. Address W. K., Box No. 187 Times Office, for two days, which will be attended to.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, or address a note to J. O. H. Blaney's Bandbery, No. 128 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City testimonials as to capability, honesty and sobriety. A note addressed for this week to H. G., No. 87 East 32d-st.

UN FRANCAIS D'UNE FAMILLE RESpectable et bautment recommandé, parlant Anglais et Allemand, désire se placer chez une famille en ville ou à la campagne en qualité de valet ou de butler. Il a fonctionné six ans chez un diplomate. S'adresser à RAPHAEL, Box No. 190 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, two girls, Protestant Germans preferred; one as good plain cook and bread maker; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Best of references required. Apply, from 9 till 8 to-day, at No. 26 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID, WHO thoroughly understands her business. Wages from $12 to $15 per month. Also, a chambermaid for a steamboat. Wages $8 to $10. Apply this day at the Servants' Institute, No. 142 Grand-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN A RETAIL DRY Goods store. Address G. O. G., Box No. 48 Times Office. No objections to those from the country, but they must understand the business.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good plain cook; one who is a fine plain washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 358 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A JEWELRY Store; one who is perfectly competent and can give good references may address Box No. 1,316 Lower Post Office; one who speaks French and Spanish preferred.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; good wages will be given. Inquire at 87 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 23D-ST.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 22, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, substantial, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depots.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most substantial and complete hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of fire. Substantial double walls, with iron extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the doors are double, and constructed by a system of segment, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stair-ways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. FARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by Your obedient servants,

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

FARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—SOUTH ORANGE—OPEN through the months of September and October. Board reasonable. Only one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, near depôt. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 6:10, 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—APARTMENTS IN A FIRST-class private house for a gentleman, wife and daughter. For suitable rooms not over $60 per week will be given. Address Box No. 120, Times Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished. House first-class; family small; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 43 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address A., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedroom attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentleman, returning from the country, may find a permanent home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,826 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD AT YORKVILLE—FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Unexceptionable references will be given and expected. Address BETA, Box No. 220 Times Office.

MURRAY HILL—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, WITH or without board, the second story of a first-class house, consisting of four rooms, with five large closets and all the modern improvements, situated between Bleecker and 4th sts., one block from Broadway; unexceptionable references given and required. Address MADISON, Box No. 109 Times Office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ADjoining, well furnished, and with complete Croton water arrangements, by a single gentleman of quiet habits, in the vicinity of the 8th-av., between Washington Park and 23d-st. The rooms will be required for the Winter and without meals. Address Box No. 567 Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—A MARRIED COUPLE AND TWO or three single gents can now secure handsomely-furnished rooms and board, with the comforts of home, at No. 28 Garden-st.; distant from Wall-st. Ferry not over 3 minutes' walk.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find pleasant rooms at the above desirable location; rooms now vacant front on the square; rooms have large clothes closets, &c. Dinner at 6. Best of references given and required.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD in a good location near 2d-av. Railroad, and not above 32d-st. Must have an early breakfast and dinner at 6½ P. M. Address S. S., Box No. 194 Times Office, for four days.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av.—Three front rooms to let with board, where, to a desirable location and ample table, is sought to be added all that gives a residence the feeling of home. Dinner at six. Reference asked and given.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together, or separate, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, in a private family, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door east of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES (Friday) is published every [illegible] Price, Two Cents, delivered in this city or sent a week, [illegible] for Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Sunday) is published every Sunday morning. Price, Five Cents, delivered in this city or sent [illegible] Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Tri-Weekly) [illegible] Twelve Dollars a year; one copy, [illegible] Twelve Dollars; [illegible] or more, sent to one address, [illegible] Dollars.

THE CALIFORNIA TIMES is published on the [illegible] Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible]

[illegible] to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," [illegible]

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE—WOMAN AND SPARK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CHARITY.

BOWERY THEATRE—BOY MARTYRS OF NEW-YORK—THE DEAD AND SILVER KEYS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT GIRLS—ACROBATISM [illegible] THE PHARAOH SEED.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT.

[illegible] HALL—WEBER'S HALL.

[illegible]—No. 539 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN [illegible]

[illegible] GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

[illegible] OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Troy and Canada	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	3½ A. M.
[illegible] Rail road	3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] Mail	3½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible] Railroad	3½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible]	4 P. M.

The Overland Mails from St. Louis, Cal., leaves St. Louis every Sunday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for Europe to be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mail steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 31st of August, reached Quebec yesterday. The prominent traits of her news have been anticipated by a telegram from the *Queen Queen*, off Cape Race. The crew of the ship *Ben Bolt*, supposed to be lost, had all been saved. The [illegible] proceeding from Trieste to London [illegible] occurred. The information given in our columns yesterday, to the effect that the business of Mr. LEVER had been definitely closed by the owners of the Great Ship Company, is confirmed. The vessel will sail agreeably to the original programme. LEIGH HUNT, the popular poet and essayist, died in London on the 28th ult. The Emperor of the French was still at Plombières; but as his approaching departure was expected to re-visit Cherbourg and the camp at Châlons. Contradictory accounts of the Zurich Conference were received. A Berne telegram, however, states positively that if the conditions agreed upon by the French and Austrian envoy involve a compulsory return of the displaced Dukes, they will compel the Sardinian representative to withhold his signature. No change had taken place in the situation of Italy. A deputation of the Modenese National Assembly had gone to France to ascertain the views of the Emperor. A dreadful earthquake had taken place in Italy, causing the loss of two hundred lives.

The mail steamship *Star of the West* arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 31 inst. The amount of treasure recorded on her specie list exceeds $2,000,000. The intelligence from the Isthmus is of secondary interest. Nothing further had been received or heard from the Chagres Isaac diggings, though an arrival was hourly expected. The progress of revolution in New-Granada had not, as previously stated, been effectually checked. It had extended from Cartagena into the State of Bolivia; where the Liberals had secured the ascendancy. The State capital was transferred to Mompox. The United States men-of-war *Merrimack*, *Saranac* and *Vandalia*, with the store-ship *Warren*, were at Panama. At Aspinwall were the *Roanoke* and *Preble*. The latter vessel is understood to have been detailed for service in connection with the forthcoming survey of the Atrato route.

From South America our advices are a fortnight later. The Government of Peru was urging its preparations for more active hostilities against Bolivia, and had issued a diplomatic circular stating the accumulated wrongs received from the Government of Quito. A formal declaration of war was to be issued the day the steamer sailed from Callao. In the meantime the blockade of Guayaquil was yet more rigorously insisted upon; and in anticipation of a threatened bombardment as much of the population of that city as were able to remove, were hastily leaving for the country. A destructive conflagration visited Guayaquil, on the 19th ult., laying waste a populous block of dwellings in the midst of the town. The officers and crew of the United States sloop-of-war *Saranac*, then in the harbor, lent effective aid in extinguishing the flames. We have nothing of striking interest from Chili. The rumor that the American Government proposes to vindicate the cause of the United States Consul, in the late difficulty, by sending four men-of-war to threaten Valparaiso, had excited much alarm among the Chilians, and much indignation among the Americans and other foreign residents. Political affairs were proceeding favorably; the entire republic was tranquil. Government was devoting much attention to the development of the railway and telegraph systems.

Our correspondence from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec details occurrences at that point to the 1st inst. The undertaking of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company remained quiescent, as at the failure of the Corporation, with slight prospects of revival. The engineers and surveying parties had all left for the United States. Every department of trade and industry was paralyzed. Even the traffic in mahogany had seriously declined. The accounts are in every sense discouraging.

Additional advices from the disputed territory of San Juan Island state that Gen. HARNEY had sent four additional companies of the Third Infantry to reinforce Capt. PICKETT'S Company, already there. Up to the 15th August no British troops had landed. Gen. HARNEY had addressed a note to Gov. DOUGLAS, in reply to his protest, but its character had not transpired. The report formerly received of a collision between the British and American forces proves to have been based upon a telegram published in the San Francisco *Herald*, of the 30th August, which we copy elsewhere.

The news from California is not important. The municipal nominations on the People's ticket in San Francisco had been completed. H. S. BROWN was nominated for District Attorney, and SAMUEL B. MORRIS for District Judge. The French residents of San Francisco had celebrated the anniversary of the Emperor's baptismal day with considerable enthusiasm; but expressed themselves much disappointed with the sudden conclusion of peace. Mr. HORACE GREELEY had arrived at San Francisco, and a great Pacific Railroad meeting was improvised, which was attended by 8,000 persons, and at which Mr. GREELEY spoke.

An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of the Superior Court at Barnstable, Mass., against Capt. ORLANDO, of the brig *Roleroson*, GORHAM CROWELL, part owner of the brig, and Capt. BACON, of the schooner *Elizabeth*, for kidnapping and returning to Slavery a negro who had escaped from Pensacola by concealing himself on board the *Roleroson*.

A curious exposé relative to the late mule sale at Camp Floyd, in Utah, is made by the Utah correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*. He states that the Secretary of War ordered the Quartermaster-General to receive notes from Mr. HALLIDAY, as cash, and that the auctioneer received instructions—from whom is not stated—to knock down the mules to HALLIDAY at [illegible]

The Annual Election for State officers took place in Maine yesterday, and resulted in the triumph of the Republicans by an increased majority over last year. LOT M. MORRILL, the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial Chair, was again the Republican candidate, and MANASSEH H. SMITH the Democratic candidate.

The Annual Fair of the National Agricultural Society commenced at Chicago yesterday, with a very large attendance, and a promise of the greatest success. The entry-book will be closed to-morrow.

A fire which occurred at Halifax on Saturday morning destroyed [illegible] on Granville-street, [illegible] buildings, and including [illegible] stores. The amount of damage is from [illegible] dollars. Three men are reported to have been killed.

The consecration of a new Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Francis of Sales, was held on Sunday afternoon at Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Mass., with great pomp and circumstance. Archbishop PURCELL of Cincinnati, assisted at the ceremony.

The Mayor last evening transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a communication from WILLIAM S. WORTH, Esq., requesting that the inscription "Buena Vista" be removed from the monument erected to the memory of his father, Gen. WORTH, who was not present at the battle of that name, and that "Fort George" be inscribed in its stead. It was referred. The Comptroller transmitted to the Board a statement of expenditures on City accounts from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. They amount to $11,962,639. The Board will not meet again till Monday.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. KENNEDY, directing the Committee on County Officers to report some plan whereby the printed and bound volumes of the records of judgments of the County Clerk's office may be disposed of for the benefit of the County. The Board appropriated $900 for refurnishing and repairing the rooms of the Superior Court, and adjourned to Monday, at 11 A. M., when, under the Registry Law, the Supervisors must appoint Registers—three in each District—to take the names of all applicants entitled to vote at the next election.

An application was yesterday made in the Supreme Court by property owners on Canal-street, for an injunction against the construction of the additional railway track commenced in that street at the corner of Broadway, by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company. The Court declined to grant a permanent injunction *ex parte*, but reserved for consideration the application as for a temporary injunction, and an order to show cause.

Cadet JOHN H. KELLY, who was arrested at West Point on the complaint of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, for an assault and battery committed in Niblo's Theatre, appeared before Recorder BERNARD, yesterday, and was held to bail in the sum of $500, WARREN LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, being his security. He is to be tried at the next Court of Special Sessions.

The members of the Stonecutter's Association of this City met last evening, at Montgomery Hall, for the purpose of giving expression to their sympathy with their brethren who are now "on strike" in the City of London. They decided to contribute and send them material aid as soon as possible, as well as their sympathy.

A boy named HUTCHINSON was killed on the Flushing Railroad, yesterday afternoon, near the kerosene oil-works, in consequence of the engineer not having blown his whistle, to give him warning of the danger.

A new steamer, of small dimensions, intended to run on the coast of Liberia, from Cape Palmas to Gallinas, will be launched this morning at 9½ o'clock, from the ship-yard of HENRY STEERS, foot of Tenth-street, East River.

The Brooklyn Common Council assembled last evening after a Summer vacation of six weeks. A bare quorum of members were present, but considerable business was transacted. The Sheriff sent in a communication with the information that unless the claims of JAMES MAURICK and ANTOINETTE BROWN, amounting to between $3,000 and $4,000, were paid before Thursday next, the property levied upon under the executions obtained, would be sold at auction. The matter was referred to a special committee.

The examination of the crew of the ship *Mayflower* for riot and assault and battery, was continued before Justice CORNWELL, in Brooklyn, yesterday. A stevedore, named DAVID LLOYD, who saw a part of the disturbance, was placed on the witness stand by the defence, and swore positively that he saw KIRWIN, the third mate, stab CHARLES NIESNER, (the man mortally wounded) three times with a knife. The investigation will be continued to-day.

The Cotton market opened very quietly, yesterday. Flour attracted more attention, and was firmer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Wheat, and a fair demand for Corn. Provisions and Groceries were less freely dealt in. Hay was pretty briskly sought after. Hops, Metals, Tallow, and Whisky were quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Common Ground.

It is fair to presume that the Democrats in the State Convention to be held on the 14th inst., at Syracuse, will adopt the substance of five out of the eleven resolutions which the Republicans adopted last Wednesday. If they do not, there are five new questions to be agitated, considered, and settled, at the November elections. Most important of these is the question of the alienation or sale of the Canals. The seventh of the Republican resolutions pledges that party against any such disposition of the public works. A month ago, such a pledge would have been deemed gratuitous and entirely uncalled for. The friends of the Canals however, perceive in late developments, clear evidence of a disposition in high quarters to decry the Canals as having seen their best days, as too slow for our fast times, and as no longer able to support themselves. The absurdity of a doctrine so easily proved false and untenable was no sure bar to its growth, and a failure of the Republican Convention to disavow it would have cost them thousands of votes.

Throughout the State, the alarm has been taken, and any unsoundness on this point will frighten whole towns and counties over to the ranks that are deemed most friendly to the Canals as they are. Resolutions are cheap, and the neglect to adopt them, very costly. If the Democrats are too busy about their arrangements for the Charleston Convention to heed the unanimous call of the canal districts for clear and distinct utterances on this subject, they will give to the Opposition an immense advantage, to which, by no past pledges or policy, are they exclusively entitled. If, on the other hand, the Democrats shall pronounce as strongly as the Republicans have against the sale of the Canals, the whole project of a sale, which has so long been mentioned in quiet, will retire into profound seclusion again, and probably be heard of no more until 1860, at which time a new Constitutional Convention may be disposed to remove the present Constitutional disabilities that hamper it.

The fourth Republican resolution pledges the party to contend with earnest and unremitting energy against the revival of the African Slave-trade, schemes for which it alleges that the Democratic party has encouraged. Perhaps it is hoping too much, to hope that any similar pledges should issue from the Convention of the 14th instant. But if it should venture simply to deny the allegations, it would eliminate from the coming campaign a fruitful text of Opposition oratory, which may tell sadly against the Federal Administration in those parts of the State where politics are more a matter of conscience than they are in the cities.

The seventh of the resolutions reported by Mr. GOWIN, at Syracuse, throws in the face of Mr. Secretary CASS the assertion that American citizens are American citizens everywhere, and hence entitled to the protection of the Federal Government. The timidity of an aged Secretary ought not to be permitted to lose from the Democratic creed so radical and essential an article as this, and we cannot believe that the New-York Democrats, by neglecting to reassert it, will consent to see it drift over to Republican territory. If they do, it will be fairly acquired Republican property, and will do yeoman service on the stump.

Another plank of the Republican State platform was a resolution in favor of the speedy completion of the canals, and the injunction upon the next Legislature to provide the small sum required for that purpose. This plank is one that the Democrats, without any violence to their past professions, can well afford to adopt on the 14th. When both parties shall have adopted it, no Legislature will be bold enough to come under of the easy duty it enjoins.

Whether the Democrats will unite in urging the electors at the next election to approve the act authorizing a loan of $2,500,000, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State, and imposing a tax sufficient in 18 years to pay off the principal and interest of this loan, is now questionable. Without the aid of Democratic votes in the last Legislature, the act could not have passed. If the Democratic Convention unites with the Republicans in recommending the popular indorsement, without a question the people will indorse it, the next Legislature re enact it, and so the floating debt, which has been our last opprobrium, will be provided for.

It is fashionable to attach very little importance to resolutions. But we think it quite clear that the adoption of certain resolutions at the Democratic Convention just gathering at Syracuse will have a very decided bearing upon the issue of the Fall elections. The Republicans could not afford to dodge the Canal Sale and Enlargement question, and the Democrats can no better afford it. Their neglect to repudiate the responsibility of the revival of the African Slave-trade will leave a wide territory debateable, greatly to their peril, and their adoption of the Floating Debt resolution will put that issue outside the pale of partisan discussion. Their resolutions will be of far more consequence than their ticket, as the battle is to be fought rather for principles than for men.

Dying Struggles of the Hudson's Bay Company.

As the recent difficulty between the American and English authorities on the Pacific seems to have originated mainly in certain acts and pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company, it may be worth while to consider the relation in which that Company actually stands to the Crown of Great Britain. Before the late adjournment of Parliament the British Colonial Secretary laid before both Houses a correspondence relative to the pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company, which prognosticates the early abolition, or at least the early and serious diminution, of that rather anomalous authority, in virtue of which the Company would appear to have brought itself into its recent collision with the Americans of Washington Territory.

It seems that, in July, 1858, the Company were notified of the intention of the Government to revoke the license granted twenty years before, and to submit the question of the validity of their charter to the law officers of the Crown. About the same time an address from the Canadian Legislature was forwarded to England praying for the decision of the Imperial Government on these same points. A minute of the Executive Council accompanied the address, and set forth the importance of opening a direct line of communication from Canada, through the Red River and Saskatchewan territories, to Frazer's River. Copies of these documents having been transmitted to the Governor of the Company, they were by him laid before the Board of Directors, who finally expressed their determination to resist the efforts of the Canadian Government to deprive them of their territory, and to refuse their assent to any investigation before the Privy Council as to the legality of their charter. Sir E. B. LYTTON, Colonial Secretary, expressed his regret at this decision, and informed the Board that he held himself acquitted from any further responsibility to the Company's interests. The revocation of the Company's license, so far as British Columbia was concerned, followed, and was proclaimed by Governor DOUGLAS early in November. Sir E. B. LYTTON then invited the Canadian Executive to test by writ of *scire facias* the validity of the charter, but this course the Canadian Counsel declined to take, and urged upon the Imperial Government the desirability of accurately and speedily defining the boundaries of the Province. As the Company's license to trade expired in May, it became necessary for the Colonial Secretary to proceed without Canada, and deal with the license irrespective of the charter. In January last, therefore, Sir E. B. LYTTON informed the Company that the Government would not renew the license of exclusive trade over the territories not claimed under their charter after the expiration of one year. In a subsequent communication the Government offered to extend the license two years, but both these offers the Company declined. In taking this course, the Board expressed its opinion that there was no alternative between maintaining the present system in its former plenitude, or providing by legislation a totally different government, which should possess the means of insuring an efficient administration of the Indian Territory. With respect to the charter, they stated that they could not, in justice to the proprietors, be consenting parties to any inquiry that challenged its validity; and, after quoting the opinions given in their favor by Sir R. BETHELL and Sir H. KRAVING, they declared that it was competent to the Canadian Government to disregard the principles laid down by these eminent lawyers; but they lamented that that Government should have been invited to adopt such a policy, so opposed to that enunciated by Mr. LABOUCHERE, in a dispatch written to Sir E. HEAD, in January, 1858, in which he states that he did not propose to discuss the question of the validity of the Company's claims over the whole territory known as Rupert's Land, as the Imperial Government had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them to institute proceedings with a view to raise this question before a legal tribunal without departing from those principles of equity by which their conduct ought to be guided. This is the latest communication from the Hudson's Bay Company.

It is, of course, not to be desired that the Hudson's Bay Company should be deprived of any privileges guaranteed to them, provided those privileges do not interfere with the interests of commerce or the progress of civilization. That immense territory over which their dominion extends was a wild, unknown and desolate tract of land when the Hudson's Bay Company first came into existence, and their charter of authority and license of exclusive trade were, perhaps, necessary aids for the birth of commerce among the savage tribes of this Northern region. But times have changed. Canada, with her three millions of inhabitants, is throwing out her settlements westward; British Columbia will soon be pushing itself eastward; and even now a communication between these two portions of the British Empire has come to be a matter of the greatest importance. It is impossible that the monopolies of the few traders can be permitted to obstruct the progress of a great nation; and if the Hudson's Bay Company so little understand the spirit of the age as to resist a policy which allows them no longer to retain a fertile territory as an exclusive hunting-ground, they must be prepared for an ignominious defeat in their present controversy. They had better withdraw, while they can honorably do so, beyond the line that colonization has marked as its own; for over the territories of the extreme north it may still be advisable and politic to give the Company exclusive authority, and guarantee to them all reasonable privileges for trade. But those regions that lie along the confines of Canada, once barren, but now ready for an influx of settlers, are unquestionably subject to Canadian jurisdiction; and the primitive and patriarchal sway of the Hudson's Bay Company, however well it may have suited the ferocious temperament of the Indian, must give place to a government better adapted to the wants of civilized man.

The Fire Department.

Every resident of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Fire Districts of the Metropolis was roused from sleep between the hours of 12 and 3 on Monday morning by the sound of the alarm bell. In each of these districts the most sonorous and ponderous of bells iterated and reiterated their strokes of five, six, seven. About one hundred thousand citizens—a moderate estimate of the inhabitants of these districts—awoke from their slumbers under the supposition that a fire had broken out in their immediate neighborhood. Many of them, doubtless, were confirmed in this belief by the rush of fire engines and the shouts of those excitable and energetic members of the community who delight in confusion and glory in an extensive conflagration. The New-York public is accustomed to these nocturnal disturbances; but a stranger might be pardoned for supposing that the equilibrium of the Metropolis had been suddenly destroyed by an earthquake or some other untoward convulsion of nature.

It would be difficult to select one night out of the three hundred and sixty-five, during which the entire population of New-York are permitted to rest in peace. A set of curtains ignited from a gas lamp, or a fire in a chimney overloaded with soot, are held to be sufficient warrant and excuse for the alarm and disturbance of a large neighborhood. We make these remarks not for the purpose of fault-finding, but with a full recognition of the services rendered by the Fire Department to the City, and of its efficient organization; but the system itself is not a model of perfection. There is no reason in the world why people in Bleecker-street should be disturbed because a fire that can be extinguished in five minutes occurs in Thirty-fifth-street. There is no reason why such an event should be announced in every quarter of the City, from the Central Park to the Battery; and not only announced by a most dismal tolling of bells, but with shouts and bellowings that, in any other case, would call for the prompt interference of the police. Surely a city kept in a fever of excitement through the day ought to be permitted to rest in tranquility at night.

Every respectable citizen must desire to see this nuisance abated. It is only advantageous to those who make the misfortunes of others an opportunity for plunder and pillage. The fire companies of the City, well organized as they are, fulfill their duties in a manner that deserves all praise. They are reckless of danger, prompt in action and efficient in discipline. But the fact that their services are required at a particular spot is no excuse for a general disturbance of the whole Metropolis. Their work is rather impeded than aided by the rowdies, who are ready and eager at all hours of the night to run with the engine; and it is a wonder why, for their own credit, they do not put an end to a practice as disparaging to the organization as it is disagreeable to the public. The tolling of bells for every petty fire in the City is another nuisance that ought to be stopped. If the different companies receive intimation by telegraph that their services are required at a special locality, this is all the alarm that it is necessary to give. There is no object to be gained by disturbing the sleep of half the Metropolis, and we trust that the managers of the Fire Department, and others in civic authority, will veto a practice so useless and so annoying.

The internal organization of our fire companies is probably as complete as any one could wish it to be; but many persons, and with much show of reason, regard the control of the Fire Department by the City Government as a mistake. Now, that insuring has become universal, it is more to the interest of Insurance Companies than of private individuals to diminish the destruction of property by fire. It is hardly fair that the whole City should be taxed to support an organization that benefits Insurance Companies almost exclusively. This principle is fully recognized in all large European communities, and if it be in accordance with strict justice, it merits a calm and earnest consideration. The great prevalence of fires in New-York, as compared with other cities, is notorious; and, as prevention is better than cure, we should pay due attention to any plan that aims to lessen their number.

THE POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION.—The *Constitution* of Saturday publishes a reply to Senator DOUGLAS' views on Popular Sovereignty,—filling six columns of that paper, and understood to be from the pen of the Attorney-General, Judge BLACK. It is clear in its style, temperate in tone and exceedingly forcible and cogent in argument. The position presented in this article as that of the Democratic Party, is that slaves are recognized by the Federal Constitution as property in States where the local law so treats them;—that they *remain* property when taken into any State of which the local law does not forbid their being so regarded;—that Congress has no right to deprive their owners of this property, in the territories or other places under its jurisdiction;—and that, as it cannot delegate a power which it does not possess, neither the Legislature nor the people of a Territory have any authority to prohibit Slavery within its borders. It concedes, however, that when they come to form a *State Constitution*, they may establish or prohibit Slavery as they see fit. Until then they have no power whatever over the subject.

The positions of the article in the *Constitution* are stated with great clearness and precision, and leave no room for misunderstanding or controversy as to their meaning. Its ability and the cogency of some of its extracts from former speeches of Judge DOUGLAS, will probably constrain him to take some notice of it.

THE POPE AND HIS PREMIER.—A private letter from Rome thus describes the Pope and his Premier:

"Day before yesterday I saw his Holiness. It was in his library at the Vatican. He takes snuff; has a fever-sore on his leg, and does not stand or walk much; is 67 years old, very corpulent, and seems truly 'to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities.' He does not do much; is regarded as near his time, and Cardinals begin to look for his chair.

Antonelli, whose office at the Vatican is directly above the Pope's room, is really the Pope. He is a man 48 years of age, active, shrewd, clever, with a good address, and character manners, and works all the time like a politician as he is. Temporal affairs occupy him solely; he knows and cares little for spiritual hands. Religion he leaves entirely to the professors of it."

THE POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION.—The *Constitution* of Saturday publishes a reply to Senator DOUGLAS' views on Popular Sovereignty,—filling six columns of that paper, and understood to be from the pen of the Attorney-General, Judge BLACK. It is clear in its style, temperate in tone and exceedingly forcible and cogent in argument. The position presented in this article as that of the Democratic Party, is that slaves are recognized by the Federal Constitution as property in States where the local law so treats them;—that they *remain* property when taken into any State of which the local law does not forbid their being so regarded;—that Congress has no right to deprive their owners of this property, in the territories or other places under its jurisdiction;—and that, as it cannot delegate a power which it does not possess, neither the Legislature nor the people of a Territory have any authority to prohibit Slavery within its borders. It concedes, however, that when they come to form a *State Constitution*, they may establish or prohibit Slavery as they see fit. Until then they have no power whatever over the subject.

The positions of the article in the *Constitution* are stated with great clearness and precision, and leave no room for misunderstanding or controversy as to their meaning. Its ability and the cogency of some of its extracts from former speeches of Judge DOUGLAS, will probably constrain him to take some notice of it.

THE POPE AND HIS PREMIER.—A private letter from Rome thus describes the Pope and his Premier:

"Day before yesterday I saw his Holiness. It was in his library at the Vatican. He takes snuff; has a fever-sore on his leg, and does not stand or walk much; is 67 years old, very corpulent, and seems truly 'to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities.' He does not do much; is regarded as near his time, and Cardinals begin to look for his chair.

Antonelli, whose office at the Vatican is directly above the Pope's room, is really the Pope. He is a man 48 years of age, active, shrewd, clever, with a good address, and character manners, and works all the time like a politician as he is. Temporal affairs occupy him solely; he knows and cares little for spiritual hands. Religion he leaves entirely to the professors of it."

[illegible]

Access is easy and cheap to the Metropolis after the parental return to Horticulture. The Arts have not waited for that consummation [illegible] they run before the gay [illegible] of fashionable New-York, like the gorgeous butterfly, and announce the approach of Winter by adding to the general charms of City life all their own special fascinations. The Art of Painting came back some time since, and is now fairly enthroned in Tenth-street. But one swallow does not make a Summer, nor one Art a Winter; and the Academy of Design would not speak of itself all that it proclaims when the Academy of Music joins in the pleasant office. The season of 1859-60 has begun for last night the Opera opened its doors once more, and Irving-place became again vocal with the sweet voices of artists within and the sweet voices of hackmen without. *Il Poliuto*,—for our public the latest born of DONIZETTI'S master-pieces,—was once more performed, and by the *corps* which New-York knows and loves. And so much of New-York as outruns the general march of the returning army was present to hear and to applaud. For it is a feature of these first nights of each fresh Fall season at the Opera-house that New-York has very little to do with them. The September week, or fortnight, or whatever the manager may planned to make it, of New-York Opera, is a season given to the world which visits New-York rather than to New-York itself. Last night was no exception to this rule.

We have rarely seen so full a house as the Academy, and rarely a house more full of strangers. They were there in force from all lands and all habitations of men; lovely Canadians, astonished-looking New-Englanders; sterly, imperturbable, heavily-bearded, slouch-hatted, vastly and variously-waistcoated Western men; and of Cubans, small, slight, wide-eyed, distressingly civil, an indefinite multitude. The parlors of the St. Nicholas and the New-York Hotels were emptied into the parquete and boxes of the opera-house last night. There was one British nobleman in the house, with his bride, but as not one in a thousand of those present knew the fact, we shall spare the poor man the faintest allusion which might even indicate his identity to the twaddling gossips. There were, perhaps, a dozen political celebrities, including two from one Southern State; there were as many charming Southern women, Alabama in especial, shining like an animated star with "all that's best of dark and bright," meeting "in her aspect and her eyes," from one of the central boxes. There were the usual Bohemians scintillating through the door-ways, and playing at Bengal tigers up and down the corridors; there was one beauty in the parquet to whom literature owes more than it is likely to pay, we fear, unless its business character should miraculously improve; and there was one beauty in the boxes who owes more to literature, or at least to the Press, than we imagine it is at all agreeable for her to think upon; the one a spinster vowed, absolute as ELIZABETH of England; the other a bride that is to be and victimized by much balderdash of tropical magnificence at the hands of the desperate among the scribes and sadducees who correspond for the papers. But where were the New-Yorkers? We recognized, at the most, half a dozen of those "familiar faces" which make the Opera-House so home-like a place to the true Gothamite *habitué*. Not above five or six of the "boxes that are known" were filled with their natural occupants. These, to be sure, were not the least knowable, nor the least creditably filled, but they did not suffice to give the Academy the "look of New-York." However, what did Mr. ULLMAN care for that? The audience was a "paying" audience, notably. Those little black-coated, blacker-haired, blackest-eyed Cubans; those tall Kentuckians; those lordly-lazy queens from the Gulf, represented to the delighted gaze of the manager, solid bundles of bank-notes to be to-morrow deposited to the credit of the enterprise he conducts.

The opening night of the Fall season, then, was a success; such a success, let us say, as it does one's heart good to witness; a success springing out of a sincere desire on the part of about 3,000 people, to pass the evening agreeably. And how did the manager deserve his success? This is the true crucial question for him and for us. In the first place, then, Mr. ULLMAN has made a great change for the better in the arrangements of the house, so far as mere comfort is concerned. He cannot do away with that odious heaving up of the dress-circle line. That is what the medical men call an organic disease. But he has provided a shelter from the wind and rain for his audiences, at their entrance and exit. That whilome cavern, the lobby, is now partitioned off into two well-guarded passage-ways, the benefits of which will be more fully appreciated by the fair votaresses of the Opera, in January, than they now can be. The *couloirs*, too, are nicely carpeted, and the whole interior movement of the house better provided for than it has ever before been.

In the second place, Mr. ULLMAN gives us, even in this premonitory season, a thoroughly respectable cast of a thoroughly agreeable opera. "Il Poliuto" is certainly not the grandest opera ever written; as certainly not the grandest of DONIZETTI'S own. But it is full of emphatic lyric effects, and only needs a little careful attention bestowed on the three leading *rôles* of *Severo*, *Poliuto* and *Paolina* to make it inevitably a success. The orchestral work of the composition is slight enough, and when its declamatory tendencies are exaggerated as they were last night, especially at the end of the second act, is apt to become insufferably flimsy and superficial in its effects. *Nearco*, at the moment to which we allude, calls to *Paolina*, "*Tu di costanza arma quel cor*," with a not unnecessary energy. But DONIZETTI himself, rich as his musical imagination was in the elements of passion and pathos, never reached a finer or more vibrating chord of expression than he touches in that duo of "divine ecstasy,"

"*Il mondo dell' ange angelicale*,"

and Madame CORTESI interprets the master's sentiment with such singular felicity of sympathetic earnestness, that the rendering of this passage alone would have made last night's performance a triumph. BRIGNOLI, as *Poliuto*, gave to the effort "all he could—his voice;" and that with a fullness and sweetness remarkable even in this artist's admirable organ. Let us add, also, in common justice, that Signor BRIGNOLI really seems to be devoting himself to the acquisition of the dramatic elements of his profession, and evidently made himself as miserable as he possibly could in the tragic scenes of his affectingly heroic *rôle*. He sang throughout with a freshness that spoke of a Summer wisely spent, and with a marked improvement in the already excellent style and method of his vocal delivery. Signor AMODIO too, who needed rest and improvement more than his less-weighty colleague, has done much for himself in this recent "time of preparation." It is not his fault that he looks he Emperor VITELLIUS: nor is the *semblance* of his *rôle* thereby injured; and his magnificent orotund rolled out last night as rich and voluminous as the stateliest Proconsul could have wished. Call last night an *epreuve* of the coming season, and it was, in a word, full of good augury. Let us, however, protest, thus early, against such carelessness as was observable in the scene-shifter's department early in the evening; and against that senseless economy of light which made the Proconsul at his *fête* appear through half a festive scene the literal embodiment of VIRGIL'S line:

"*Monstrum infame, informe, ingens cui lumen ademptum*."

Monstrous, the general illumination of the house really must be modified if the splendid things which Mr. ULLMAN promises us are to be splendidly received. Simply to lower the positions of all the chandeliers around the boxes so far that they might shed their light upon the occupants of the house, instead of wasting them, as is now the case, upon the interspaces of painted stucco, would revolutionize the whole appearance of the Academy, and give us brilliancy, animation, beauty, in the place of the dullness, dismal, and obscurity which now usurp the best house and most showy circles of the house.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The California Mail Service—Its Transfer—Lieut. Beale Expected Home from the Army—Further Western Advices, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Postmaster-General addressed a letter, on Saturday last, to the contractors for the California Mail service, demanding to know if they expect to be prepared for a prompt compliance with contract. The Department evidently means a failure, and would gladly avail itself of any pretext to terminate the service.

Official data show that the Treasury is rapidly recovering from the effects of the panic.

Second-Lieut. Charles J. Lyons, of the Fifth Infantry, has been "dismissed for [illegible]" by a court-martial convened at Fort Fauntleroy, in a disgraceful brawl with Second-Lieut. E. Wanzer, of the Second Infantry, now at Fort Floyd, Utah.

A letter from an officer of the revenue cutter Jackson, giving a detailed account of the transportation of our troops to Oregon, was to-day presented to the President [illegible].

C. St. John Crane, a prominent banker, died this morning.

Orders are issued for the [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 12, 10 P. M.

Mr. McLANE was in official consultation all the day with the Executive Department on business pertaining to his mission to Mexico.

Further reliable advices from Vera Cruz, dated the first of August, state that the Constitutional Government had been paid the full amount of the [illegible] claims out of the customs receipts, being $[illegible]. This money came into the hands of Mr. GARDNER, the French Minister, who has failed to distribute it in the manner provided in the Convention. There was reason to believe in official quarters that he intended to invest it in a private enterprise with Miramon. Much indignation continues to be expressed against him by the French residents.

In the language of a distinguished Mexican functionary, "The country is so if there was no war, and from the interior all is peaceable."

Commander MAURY is still engaged as one of the Consulting Committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in examining the specimens of cables best suited for the ocean telegraph. The story that he, when a midshipman, was married to an Oriental Princess, is contradicted on authority.

The President has approved the sentence of the Court-Martial held at Utah, dismissing from the army Lieut. Lyons, of the Fifth Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Baron Gerard, the Prussian Minister, and family have returned to Washington.

A private letter from Lord Napier mentions his safe arrival at the Hague.

The Brooklyn, late from Vera Cruz, but now at Mobile, has been ordered to proceed to New-York.

Mr. Arrangoiz, Assistant Secretary of State, has returned to the city.

[illegible]

Our annual election took place to-day for Governor and members of the State Legislature.

Lot M. Morrill, the present Governor, was the Republican candidate, and Manassah H. Smith the Democratic nominee.

The few returns received up to this hour (9 P. M.) indicate the reflection of Gov. Morrill, and an increased Republican majority in the State over last year.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 12—10 P. M.

The result for Governor in some of the principal towns is as follows:

	Morrill.	Smith.
Portland	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calais	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewiston	[illegible]	[illegible]

Returns from 100 towns give Morrill 22,[illegible]; Smith, 16,729. The same towns gave Morrill last year 26,171; Smith, 19,441—net gain for Morrill 700.

PORTLAND, Monday—11 P. M.

One hundred and thirty-three towns give up for Morrill 27,[illegible]; Smith, 21,129. The same towns last year gave Morrill 30,310; Smith, 21,[illegible]. Morrill's majority so far is 6,[illegible] against 5,[illegible] in the same towns last year, showing a net Republican gain of 1,[illegible].

The aggregate vote of the State is considerably less than last year, but the indications are that Morrill's majority will reach 10,000.

One returns cover one-half of the State.

The Legislature will be largely Republican—about the same as last year, though the representative vote will be behind that on the Gubernatorial ticket.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 1st inst., says that it was rumored that MIRAMON, with 700 men, had marched into San Luis. Gen. MARAMON was in Matamoras, and Gen. ORTEGA had been killed in battle.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 12.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Wednesday is received. It contains the following Mexican intelligence:

At the latest dates there had not been a single case of cholera at Vera Cruz.

MIRAMON'S soldiers had been without pay for months, and in consequence of this numerous desertions had taken place.

The *Progreso* speaks of Mr. MCLANE as having high sense of honor and friendly feeling towards the Mexican Republic.

Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA, United States Secretary of Legation, was left in charge of the archives.

Business in Matamoras was unusually good. On the 15th of July five large American vessels were in port.

Affairs in Boston.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH ON BUNKER HILL—NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 12.

The corner stone of the church of St. Francis de Sales was laid in Charlestown yesterday, with the usual cerem

[illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 12.

[illegible] Sept. 12.

[illegible] Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] INSTITUTE, CORNER 34TH-ST. AND MURRAY HILL.

[illegible] at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat larger than at Union-square.

[illegible] for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Springler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO PLACE, A. M., Principal of the [illegible]

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, [illegible] Dutchess County, New-York. [illegible] Tuition for 11½ per year. [illegible] Male and Female.

MISS MISSES ROBB AND MRS. TUFFS [illegible]

[illegible] AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., ON MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS [illegible] that, having removed from [illegible] her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 205 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 34th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 13. Her course of instruction will be found to comprehend a thorough and finished education [illegible] will continue to be unsurpassed in the country. [illegible] circulars, with references [illegible] of N. H. Ha[illegible] No. 11 Maiden-la., and at the book-stores of [illegible] Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] is provided for day scholars residing [illegible] the school.

[illegible] SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG [illegible] Nine miles from New-York—communication [illegible] hourly by steamboat and railroad. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Domiciles large; location [illegible] For circulars apply by letter to L. K. [illegible] Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 38 Wil[illegible] References: Elwood Walter, Meredith and G. [illegible] Thos. W. Pennell, W. F. Mott and Joseph [illegible]

[illegible]MAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS. [illegible] West 22d-st. The former [illegible] Circulars containing particulars may be had at Wester[illegible] No. 448 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferris, No. 10 Dowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William-st.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 [illegible]-st.; Dr. Hartwig's, No. 200 West 22d-st. A [illegible] number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.

RUDOLPH DULON, Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. FITZ's well-known [illegible] for young ladies at Brookline, Mass., will reopen [illegible] Sept. 14. Mrs. FITZ has letters of high recommendation from the Hon. Edward Everett, Gov. [illegible] Major Lincoln and others of Massachusetts, and [illegible] refer to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Asa D. [illegible], the Rev. Dr. Cantield and other gentlemen in New-York. Mrs. F. will be at the Everett House until [illegible] next, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 [illegible] 34th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., [illegible] Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochemont, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils [illegible] that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on September 18. Particular attention is paid to the wants of parents desiring their children to acquire a thorough French education. A large number of teachers in the department.

CLAN GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 20. References—The Right Rev. Bonetto Potter, Bishop of New-York; Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. [illegible]

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 37 East 26th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 18. French [illegible] are connected with the Institution. Prospectuses to be had at the [illegible] full details, the names of the pupils and their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 23 West [illegible]-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 13. A parental attention to the morals and manners is earnestly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 14, at No. 37 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be continued on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 672 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, [illegible] $6 to $12 per quarter; Latin, $2; French, $4. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $3.

M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

HOOSICK FEMALE INSTITUTE—NY-BLACK ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 6. The annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—[illegible] West 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 12. Personal instruction by the Principal; thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars, further information apply at Carter's Bookstore, No. 13 Maiden-la., or after Aug. 20 at the Residence.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 13th Sept., at No. 4 and 10 Clinton-place. Mr. O. will be in City and office the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by him.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE [illegible] Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 114 and 121 [illegible]-place, reopened Sept. 5. To insure a thorough education few scholars are admitted only under 11 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the Junior department. The Junior department is under the special care of Madame LESPINASSE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., [illegible] 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the [illegible] term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 20th of August. For circulars, address

O. S. WARNING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 194 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 18. Also, a Primary School, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 3 Park-row; Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

GRAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL [illegible] Sept. 12, 27 East 20th-st.—The twenty-fourth year. The number of scholars is limited to [illegible] each department. The course of instruction is [illegible] and efficient. Circulars [illegible] at No. 13 East 22d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 27th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Thorough training in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $18 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 4. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for a practical knowledge of Music.

FOR 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Catskill Mountains, Greene County, N. Y. Pupils received any time. Particulars, Rev. Dr. Ver Nooy, Rev. Wm. Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON AND HARRISON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1 Madison-av., between 23d and 24th sts., on Madison. Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 18.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 24 West 16th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 4.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS REEP'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 29 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars, call on the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 13.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply at 1 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. Sommer, No. 20 Division-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

J. L. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 247 4th-av., one door above 16th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 18.

THE HENRY STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL [illegible] Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 11. [illegible] J. L. MASHALL, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 66 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

Mrs. WEEKES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 19 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Monday, Sept. 18.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have enrolled their daughters in Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued [illegible] as she feels increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SINGSING FEMALE SEMINARY, THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (12th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, [illegible] miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

[illegible] to Rev. Rufus Babcock, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

No. 606 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal. This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with references, [illegible] may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 65 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 10th-st., reopens Sept. 4. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 703 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MRS. COUTANS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 14, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC, No. 204 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 12. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL. THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 131 West 38th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 313 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1854. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 8, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 8th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Division-st., and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 279 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 205 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 4. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 660; Christern's, No. 703; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 19 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 108 and 110 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 18. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER, Director.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address, DRESSLER'S music-store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 223 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order. Also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish-pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.

JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, Madison square.

F. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL.—NO. 121 WEST 14TH-ST., corner 6th-av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C. Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 697 Broadway; Rector, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 23 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 61 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

MISSES TAYLORS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors West of Washington-square.

MADISON ACADEMY.—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 26th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 155 Lex.-av.

MISS SARAH A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at No. 171 East 18th-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept. 18, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 25 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISSES L. M. & H. E. GREEN, NO. 1 [illegible]-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 19.

MISS E. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Union-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

EUNICE'S FEMALE INSTITUTE—Washington-square, corner Green-st. Season will positively commence on Monday, Sept. 18. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute.

JOHN H. EREE, D. D., President. EDNEY M. REEDE, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS, For Practice and Instruction in BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, No. 246 Broadway, Appleton's Building. Circulars, with particulars, on application. MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 15 EAST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON AVS. FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT term will commence on Monday, Oct. 2, under the instruction of the following Faculty:

Chancellor ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D.
Prof. THOMAS W. CLERKE, LL.D., J. S. C.
Prof. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, late Attorney-General of New-York.
Prof. PETER J. CUTLER.
Prof. WILLIAM E. WEDGWOOD.

The Faculty have in the Law Lecture-room at the University a valuable LAW LIBRARY, selected by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., presented to the University by John V. Johnston, Esq. Tuition $50 per term. The degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred on students qualified to practice as attorneys and counselors at the close of the second term. Application for admission may be made to either of the Faculty.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The undersigned having returned to the City will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen desirous of improving their hand-writing. Applications will be received daily, this month, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 1 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

OLIVER E. GOLDSMITH.

"A few visits from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 2, 1854, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BODY.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic; 3 months, 24 lessons; instruction of book-keeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Ladies' private writing classes $5; 16 lessons. Boys $3 per month; at No. 42 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 202 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the popular and renowned teacher of penmanship, has secured the largest school ever obtained in this city."—*Daily News, Newport.*

MUSIC LESSONS.—A COMPETENT LADY teacher will instruct a few young piano pupils, at their residences, and make her terms such as shall prove satisfactory to any parties wishing to engage. Address, immediately, stating where an interview may be had, PIANO-FORTE, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 18.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NICALYO, ARTIST, HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his pupils and the public, that he will resume his course of teaching, drawing and painting on the 15th inst., at his residence, No. 130 East 21st-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 29 East 38th-st., will be resumed on 16th September next.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 36th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 182 Broadway.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 34 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers for any department; also with pupils, and parents with school circulars. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A superior French (native) and music teacher wanted.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS THE highest City references, desires an engagement as finishing governess; she is an accomplished musician, being pupil of an eminent London master, and, besides all the requirements of an English education, she would teach French, acquired on the Continent, which she can speak and write fluently; drawing from nature, in various styles; singing and Italian. To a lady desiring an agreeable companion, or to young ladies deprived of maternal care, the advertiser would be found an acquisition. Address W. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN lady, experienced in teaching for many years, and six years in this country, is desirous of a situation in a family. She is fully competent to teach German, French, music, and other branches of general education. Can also instruct in the junior branches of English language. No objection to go South. Best of references can be given. Address No. 115 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, JUST arrived from Europe, where they have held high positions as teachers, desire similar engagements, either as governesses in a private family, or teachers in a first-class seminary. Are fully competent to teach the German, French and Italian languages, and the rudiments of music. Are provided with the highest testimonials as to experience and ability. Address X. C., Letter Box No. 961 Post-office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF NEW-YORK AND NEIGHBORING SCHOOLS.—The advertiser has been Principal of a flourishing school in this State for ten years, and now desires to engage temporarily to act either as Vice-Principal or to give hourly or private instruction. References unexceptionable, and terms not unreasonable. Address SAMUEL NORTH, Metropolitan Hotel, for one week.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE who teaches all the branches of a thorough English education and music, both vocal and instrumental, (harp and piano,) is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess at the South, or as teacher of music in a seminary. Unquestionable testimonials exchanged. A liberal salary expected. Address Mrs. NORTON, Box No. 3,112 Post Office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best references given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 13 Barclay-st.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR DAVID DONZEL, No. 625 Broadway, having a few hours to dispose of, would be happy to devote them in giving French lessons in some schools or private families, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Mr. D. refers to Charles King, Esq., President of Columbia College.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

A YOUNG STUDENT, A CHURCH MEMBER, of two years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement to teach two hours per diem, in a school or private family; would take board as an equivalent. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-place, or address T. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated English lady is desirous of a re-engagement. Added to her own language, she instructs in French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing; Italian if required. The best City reference can be offered. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT IN LATIN, Italian, German, French, music, drawing, and the higher English branches, and who has had excellent experience in teaching, desires a situation. Address A. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, drawing, French and Latin, wishes a situation in a family school. Address Box No. 148 Brooklyn Post-office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as assistant teacher in a school, or as visiting Governess. Will teach the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin if required. Address H. B., Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of vocal and instrumental music in some female seminary. No objection to South or West. Call or address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 123 Mott-st.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY.—No. 203 South and No. 104 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at 40 per load.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SHERMAN-HILL, POUGHkeepsie, the following first-class houses:

2 houses on [illegible], near [illegible]-av., [illegible] each.
2 houses on [illegible], near [illegible]-av., [illegible] each.
2 houses east side 4th-av., near [illegible], $6,000.
2 houses on 37th-st., near Madison-av., $6,000 each.

For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 120 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A VERY DESIRable cottage, with two full lots of ground, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, in Oxford-st., near Fulton-av. The cottage is new, furnace, range, gas and fixtures. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE House No. 18 East 22d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., one of the best locations in New-York; the house has been thoroughly overhauled, and is in complete order; has bath, closet and sink in second and third stories. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st., or No. 90 East 16th-st.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—THE HOMEsteads Improvement Company are building 15 dwellings, (brick and frame cottages,) costing $600 to $2,000, for sale on easy payments. East New-York is a great railroad center, and growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. B. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, a Hotel situated at one of the principal stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 16th-st., East River, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Sackett-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, with stoop, [illegible] wash-tubs, with Croton water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 30 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—A FINE, large, commodious house, in good order, containing 18 rooms, suitable for a genteel boarding-house, on East Broadway, between Catharine and Market sts.; parties leasing the premises can purchase the furniture. For terms, apply to MAGNUS BROS., No. 2,104 Fulton-st.

FOURTH STREET.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Fourth-st., 26½ feet front, 101 feet deep. House contains the modern improvements and in perfect order. Furnished with the best of furniture, made to order; will be sold separate or together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH-AV., ABOVE 23D-ST., an extra-size, elegant stone-front house, furnished, together with stable, built in the best manner, for the use of the owner, who designs going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-story brown stone house, between 38th and 39th-sts.; built for the owner's own residence; sale owing to a change of plans; never occupied; will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

$3,800 WILL BUY THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house No. 93 East 31st-st., near 4th-av., with the furniture. The house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, with a building loan, for sale; well situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to C. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, third floor.

TO EXCHANGE.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS (now rented and paying 10 per cent. interest) will be exchanged for any good unimproved lots on New-York Island by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY CORNER-PROPERTY, unimproved, (60x75,) 3 blocks below 34th-st., on liberal terms, or will be leased for a long period.

HOLLY BROTHERS, No. 33 Pine-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDER'S & Herring's Patent. Also, two jeweler's safes, large and small sizes. For sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a full appreciation and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., upon the premises, or at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—AT Audubon Park, nine miles from Chambers-st., by the Hudson River Railroad, or by steamboat, the J. J. Audubon Mansion-house, with stable, carriage-house, garden, lawns, &c., &c., attached. The house is double, (44 feet square,) two stories and attic, with large basement, kitchen, laundry, &c., situated on the bank of the River, in the midst of a large variety of forest trees; distant from railroad station and steamboat landing 3 minutes' walk; from churches, schools, market, stores, &c., 15 minutes' walk. Butcher, grocer, milk and ice men call daily for orders. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, No. 97 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences, water and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. J., containing about 150

FINANCIAL.

MASSELLI & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
Offer letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the houses of Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 42 Exchange-place,
Buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Regular Board; purchases Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks free on application.

Office of the New-York and Erie R. R. Co.,
New-York, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be received at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, when the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stocks so subscribed for will be paid by the New-York Agent.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—COR. Third-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have the exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all deposits. Dividends of Three per Cent, payable on and after Sept. 20, by the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
W. A. VARNEY, Actuary. S. E. GREEN, President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, payable on and after Sept. 20, at the Office, 106 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
New-York, Sept. 6, 1859.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON Bonds, Coupon Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under the act of 1848, 1853, 1858, 1859, can receive the same in exchange for Bonds payable in 1887, redeemable on and after 1864, by addressing DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS 30 DAYS UPWARDS ON UNION BANK of London, the Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE principal cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent, dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FREDK. H. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES G. SHELDON, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
BENJAMIN S. FULLER, CHARLES R. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
Benjamin C. Ransom, Ass't. Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of J. E. Coll retires, and Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business.
J. E. COLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of silks, cashmeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Pearl-st.
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CURTIS & RICHARDS, as lumber manufacturers and lumber dealers, at No. 98 Northsecond-st. and No. 75 New-st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. R. E. Curtis is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
R. E. CURTIS will continue the business as formerly at No. 75 Pearl-st. and CHARLES R. RICHARDS at No. 75 Pearl-st.
R. E. CURTIS,
C. R. RICHARDS.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CHARLES MOORE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES MOORE,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1859. JOHN H. MOORE.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of PEAKE & McCARTHY, is hereby dissolved. The undersigned will settle the outstanding business of the firm.
JNO. L. PEAKE.
New-York, Sept. 12, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN WILSON has expired by its own limitation. The business hereafter will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand.
JOHN J. BENSON.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FORMERLY OF the firm of Peake & Adams, has THIS DAY taken the store No. 56 Pine-st., where he will continue the commission business for the purchase and sale of Wool.
GEO. W. BEALE.
New-York, Sept. 12, 1859.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,
} Building Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY OR gentleman's horse, warranted perfectly sound and gentle; a child can drive him anywhere, and he will stand without a holder; large bay, and has a fine carriage. Call at GIDNEY'S stables, No. 64 2d-av., corner 5th-st. Can be seen until 14th inst.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BLACK CARRIAGE horses, fast and safe for family use. For particulars inquire at No. 23 South William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ONE—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREVOST? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She stands unrivaled and has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, what kind of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 281 Bowery, above Eight-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. Lawrence. Capt. Moody.

LEAVE				LEAVE			
HARLEM				PECK-SLIP.			
6 A. M.	3	P. M.		6 A. M.		3:15	P. M.
7 A. M.	4	P. M.		7 A. M.		4:15	P. M.
8 A. M.	4:45	P. M.		8 A. M.		5:15	P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15	P. M.		9 A. M.		6:15	P. M.
10 A. M.	6:15	P. M.		10 A. M.		7:30	P. M.
Noon	6:45	P. M.		1:30 P. M.		7:30	P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 10th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. Frank Lemon, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE BRANCH PORT.			
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30	P. M.		Wednes. Sept. 7,	10	A. M.	
Thursd. Sept. 8,	3:30	P. M.		Thursd. Sept. 8,	10:30	A. M.	
Friday.. Sept. 9,	3:30	P. M.		Friday.. Sept. 9,	4	A. M.	
Saturd. Sept. 10,	3:30	P. M.		Saturd. Sept. 10,	6:30	A. M.	
Monday. Sept. 12,	3	P. M.		Monday. Sept. 12,	7	A. M.	
Tuesd'y. Sept. 13,	3	P. M.		Tuesd'y. Sept. 13,	7	A. M.	
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3	P. M.		Wednes. Sept. 14,	7	A. M.	
Thursd. Sept. 15,	3:30	P. M.		Thursd. Sept. 15,	7	A. M.	
Friday.. Sept. 16,	4	P. M.		Friday.. Sept. 16,	7	A. M.	
Saturday. Sept. 17,	4	P. M.		Saturd. Sept. 17,	7	A. M.	
Monday. Sept. 19,	12:30	P. M.		Sunday. Sept. 18,	12	M.	
Tuesd'y. Sept. 20,	1:30	P. M.		Tuesd'y. Sept. 20,	6	A. M.	
Wednes. Sept. 21,	2:30	P. M.		Wednes. Sept. 21,	9	A. M.	
Thursd. Sept. 22,	3:30	P. M.		Thursd. Sept. 22,	10	A. M.	
Friday.. Sept. 23,	4	P. M.		Friday.. Sept. 23,	11	A. M.	
Sunday. Sept. 25,	7	A. M.		Saturd. Sept. 24,	6	A. M.	
Monday. Sept. 26,	3	P. M.		Sunday. Sept. 25,	3	P. M.	
Tuesd'y. Sept. 27,	3	P. M.		Tuesd'y. Sept. 27,	7	A. M.	
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3	P. M.		Wednes. Sept. 28,	7	A. M.	
Thursd. Sept. 29,	3:30	P. M.		Thursd. Sept. 29,	7	A. M.	

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Wednes. Sept. 7,	11	A. M.		Wednes. Sept. 7,	3	P. M.	
Thurs...Sept. 8,	12	M.		Thurs...Sept. 8,	4	P. M.	
Friday..Sept. 9,	12:30	P. M.		Friday..Sept. 9,	4:30	P. M.	
Saturd..Sept. 10,	1:30	P. M.		Sat'day. Sept. 10,	5	P. M.	
Sunday. Sept. 11,	7	A. M.		Sunday. Sept. 11,	3	P. M.	
Mond'y. Sept. 12,	7:30	A. M.		Mo'day..Sept. 12,	2:30	P. M.	
Tuesd'y. Sept. 13,	8	A. M.		Tu'day..Sept. 13,	2:30	P. M.	
We'day. Sept. 14,	8	A. M.		We'day. Sept. 14,	3:30	P. M.	
Th'day..Sept. 15,	8	A. M.		Th'day..Sept. 15,	4	P. M.	
Friday..Sept. 16,	9	A. M.		Friday..Sept. 16,	4:30	P. M.	
Sat'day. Sept. 17,	10:30	A. M.		Mo'day..Sept. 19,	7	A. M.	
Tuesd'y. Sept. 20,	8	A. M.		Tu'day..Sept. 20,	1	P. M.	
We'day. Sept. 21,	10:30	A. M.		We'day. Sept. 21,	2:30	P. M.	
Th'day. Sept. 22,	11	A. M.		Th'day..Sept. 22,	3	P. M.	
Friday. Sept. 23,	12	M.		Friday..Sept. 23,	4	P. M.	
Sat'day. Sept. 24,	3	P. M.		Mo'day..Sept. 26,	7	A. M.	
Tuesd'y. Sept. 27,	8	A. M.		Tu'day..Sept. 27,	2:30	P. M.	
We'day. Sept. 28,	8:30	A. M.		We'day. Sept. 28,	2:30	P. M.	
Th'day. Sept. 29,	9:30	A. M.		Th'day..Sept. 29,	4	P. M.	

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR AT ELIZABETHPORT, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1859.—Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VON KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, at 7:30, 9 and 11:45 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport at 6, 7:15, 8:45 and 11:27 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6:10 P. M. Time occupied in making trip, one hour. Fare, from New-York to Fair Grounds, and return, 40 cents. Passengers are landed within 20 feet of the main entrance to the fair grounds.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR DUNHAM, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9¾ A. M.; 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾, 11¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR.—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer CATALINE will leave Silver-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, via: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Paterson Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop almost of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip and Bear Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:10 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8¾ A. M., and 3¼ and 5¼ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 8 and 7¾ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 49 Maiden-lane, Printers,
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS,
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Nos. 124 and 126 William-st.,
New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

SEMI-WEEKLY STEAMERS A WEEK!
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
For the better accommodation of passengers and shippers it has been decided to dispatch these steamers a week, thus affording shippers and passengers greater communication with the South.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave here on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. To be followed by the JAMES ADGER, Capt. S. Adams, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15; and the MARION, Capt. Foster, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
and
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,500 tons burden, A. G. Gray, Commander, will leave on THE 9TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. E. Barry, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 24th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 38 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
J. F. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lewis, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Cayt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. A. Loitt. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Loitt, leaves New-York Saturday, Oct. 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
J. C. Smith, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 34 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Colson, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. Parsons, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Brownlees, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship PERSIA, which left Liverpool 6th inst. (about 15th September.)
Passage Money, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. Shannon Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 209 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM FERRY BOATS.—FOR SALE, THE steam ferry boats ONEIDA, CAYUGA and SENECA, now running on the Grand-street Ferry, each of the following dimensions: 116 feet long, 30 feet wide, 10 feet 8 inches deep, and 314 tons measurement; boilers and engines in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable conditions. Apply at the office of the Long Island Ferry Company, foot of South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, FOR WHICH FARMing lands in Michigan and cash, will be given in payment. The lands are well located, timbered and watered; are susceptible of high cultivation, and are contiguous to good markets. Parties having merchandise-dry goods preferred—which they are desirous of selling for such payment, may address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

$500—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH THIS amount to take charge of a fancy store in Broadway. Apply for six days to J. WILLIAMS, No. 143 Mulberry-st., near Grand. N. B.—A young man or middle aged female.

$1,500—A PERSON WITH THIS AMOUNT is wanted to join the advertiser in purchasing out a hosiery and gents' furnishing business, established 14 years, and situated in a great thoroughfare. Address E. B., Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 455 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244 GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to
EDGAR T. FANNING.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED HARDware business, a special or general partner, with $15,000, for which a satisfactory guarantee will be given. Address U. E. F., Box No. 129 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD—WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of $8,000 (in gold and the bills of the Merchants' Bank,) lost on Saturday morning last, in going from the Merchant's Bank to Nassau-st. and the Post-office. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 59 Wall-st.

LOST—ON SEPTEMBER 9, IN A FOURTEENth-st. stage, or on Broadway, A BOX, from Lyhanny's, containing hair buckles and bracelet with charms. A liberal reward will be paid if found and delivered at No. 178 West 26th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT TWEEDELL'S (THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MOSES H. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the sale-room, No. 22 Wall-st., the following-described property in the City of Hoboken, the thoroughly finished dwelling and stores, on Hudson, and adjoining Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, Nos. 243 and 245 Bloomfield-st., and Washington-st. and Bloomfield-st., and Washington-st. and Bloomfield-st., in the City of Hoboken. The above-mentioned property is well located, for either business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the ferries; thus affording to those seeking a permanent residence, or to capitalists, a safe and profitable investment. Terms of sale—Ten per cent, and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; forty per cent, in thirty days, when a warranty deed will be given; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 67 Washington-st., Hoboken; or at No. 23 Barclay-st., New-York, up stairs.

H. T. LEE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., to close an estate. In the parlors are rich English velvet carpets and rugs, three solid rosewood suites in rich damask coverings, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window curtains, pier and oval glasses, easy and reception chairs, work tables, two elegant oil paintings, several fine line engravings, Dresden bedding, sheets, counterpanes, clocks and statuettes, gas fixtures, one fine toned rosewood 7-octave piano, with steel and cover; library and secretary bookcases, rosewood hall stands, English oilcloth, velvet stair carpet and rods, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, hair line curled hair mattresses, beds, blankets and bedding, sofas, tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, clocks, engravings, glasses, table cutlery, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention. Carmen will be in attendance to remove or pack and deliver goods.

RICHARD W

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]—A servant girl [illegible] in the house of Mr. Fuss, corner of [illegible] street, Sunday night, and in her flight she dropped a baby she had the care of, and left the premises. Mr. T. G. Ivins, of Hope Co. No. 1, at no little personal risk, entered the room where the child was and succeeded in rescuing the child, when it was nearly suffocated from suffocation. The boy was speedily distributed, and without much damage to the [illegible].

[illegible] Body of Girl, Supposed Recovered.—The body found recently in the East of Forty-fifth-street, [illegible] supposed to be identified as the remains of Cora [illegible] of the ship *Florence*, of [illegible] who was accidentally drowned on the 24 [illegible] by falling into the water from a small boat, [illegible] from the ship. He leaves a widow [illegible].

[illegible] Contract.—The Williamsburgh Commissioners [illegible] that Thomas Brennan was awarded the contract for paving Atlantic-street, [illegible] Bedford and Brooklyn avenues, and that the statute [illegible] will soon preclude the recovery of the [illegible].

Burglary.—The house of Joseph Byrn, No. [illegible] South First-street, was ransacked on Sunday evening, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of several hundred dollars worth of property. [illegible] has been arrested.

Democratic.—John E. Rumsey has been elected [illegible] in the Sixth District to the Democratic State Convention. The American primary meetings were held in the different Wards and Towns of Kings County last evening.

Stockholders Digest Comptr.—The September Calendar of the Court, will be taken up to-morrow, [illegible] when the first twenty causes will be [illegible].

The Affray on the Ship Mayflower.

The investigation of the charges preferred by the Captain of the ship *Mayflower* was continued before Justice Contract yesterday.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Patrick Lloyd, sworn—I live in Brooklyn; am a stevedore; on Monday last I was at work on the bark *Parana*, of Baltimore, on Loomis' wharf, next to where the *Mayflower* lay; saw the difficulty on board the *Mayflower* and *Parana*; I was working till a little after [illegible] o'clock; as it looked like rain, we were ordered to [illegible] work; I was on board the *Parana*; I was [illegible] of her engaged in fighting on board the ships; I saw a man supposed to be Capt. Hoyt strike a man with a handspike or capstan-bar, on board the *Mayflower*; went on board the *Parana*, and asked the chief mate of that vessel what was the matter; he said a mutiny was going on; the officers and crew of the *Mayflower*; I saw two or three on the quarter-deck and poop-deck, when I learned were the captain, the second mate and William Parker, who seemed to be engaged in a fight; saw some men driven to the poop-deck of the *Parana*; hand-spikes and bars were flying to and fro between the vessels; there was a rush made, and some one came rush from the poop-deck to the shore; this was on the part of the fight that I saw; next I saw the second mate, Kirwin, go on board the ship *Mayflower*; I was then on the shore; I did not see Capt. Hoyt near the mizzen-mast; saw Niebuhr seize Kirwin around the back, partly sidewise; the capstan-bar was dropped before he was stabbed; I picked it up after the stabbing, and the mate of the *Parana* put it in its place; think only two or three were on the deck when I reached there, and saw some of the men bleeding as they came to the deck; about three or four were bleeding, one of whom was the second mate.

Q.—By Parana.—The man who took the handspike from the *Parana* started to come up the gangway and hit the third mate a faint blow, and let the handspike fall, and then he grasped the mate around the waist, when Kirwin stabbed him.

[illegible] further testimony was taken when the further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The Brooklyn Common Council reassembled last evening, after a nominal recess of six weeks—nominal because most of the members of that body have been engaged nearly every week since the adjournment in July, on business pertaining to their offices in Hillsdale. Consequently, at the meeting last evening there was only a bare quorum present to transact business. At the opening of the Board Alderman [illegible] moved to reconsider the action at the last meeting, adopting a report in favor of opening Franklin-street, from Washington to Flatbush-avenue. The motion was carried, not without considerable opposition, however, and the subject was referred to the Counsel for his opinion as to the legality of the proceeding, and, if illegal, what remedy the city has. This disposed of, the reports from Standing Committees were called for. The Assessment Committee made some twenty or more reports, some of them specially important, except as affecting individual interests; and the Chairman said that he had a large number of reports made out, which he could not present, because a majority of the Committee was not present to affix their signatures. The Fire Department Committee of the Fifth Ward made a report, which was signed by several from the Committee on Fire Engines of Departments—one awarding a contract for supplying the city with coal in the Eastern District to Jesse Lowenstein, at $4 31 per ton, including delivering and putting in, and another for coal in the Western District was awarded to T. B. Quinn, at $4 40 per ton. A report from the Committee on Ferries, in favor of furnishing each member and each head of a Department with a copy of the Revised Laws, was amended so as to only supply the heads of Departments, "upon requisition," and as amended the report was adopted. A report from the same Committee was adopted, in favor of paying the Health Officer $150 for clerk hire, and expend $100 in cleaning and furnishing the Health Office. Another report from the same committee was adopted, giving the contract for supplying the city with burning fluid, to S. B. Walters, at 65 cents per gallon. A report of the Law Committee was also adopted, appointing Lawrence Hanley a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William P. Lawrence, deceased. The usual notice, requiring owners of sunken lots in the Eighth Ward, to fill the same, to abate a nuisance, was ordered, on a report to that effect, made by the representative from that Ward. The Counselor notified the Board officially of the confirmation of Bedford-street opening, from Grand-avenue to Hamilton-avenue; Nostrand-avenue opening from Fiver-street to the City line; Willow-street opening from Fayette-street to North Ninth-street. The usual order, [illegible] a communication was received from Sheriff Remsen, informing the Board that the city [illegible] upon to satisfy executions against the city in favor of James Maurice and Antoinette [illegible] would be positively sold on Thursday unless the claims are paid before that time. These claims amount to between three and four thousand dollars. [illegible] was referred to the Alderman representing the City of Williamsburgh. The Counselor informed the Board that a Mr. Collins had obtained judgment against the city for $4,261 50. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power. Punchbowls, in accordance with the rules, the Board adjourned for one week.

Steamers for the West.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

I am to leave on Wednesday (Tuesday) with an interesting company of emigrants for the West from the Children's Aid Society—my twenty-fourth company. Perhaps some of your readers would like to feel the pleasure of bearing a part in such a work for some poor child, and should aid us in this way. The donations made are very low at this time, and contributions will be thankfully received at No. 22 Clinton Hall, Astor-place. C. L. BRACE.

[illegible]

Sent another short but broadcast of the sympathy of the Immigrant Aid Society of this City (not in Montgomery) Hall, Prince-street, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the large number of workmen now on "strike" in the City of London, and to arrange for meeting them materially aid. Mr. Cozzens, the President of the Association, presided, and after the objects of the meeting had been stated, and some remarks expressive of sympathy with their London brethren, the following was adopted:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1859.

We, the undersigned, knowing that there is an effort now being made in the City of London, to secure a reduction of the hours of labor, and feeling it to be our duty to assist our fellow stone cutters in their praiseworthy object, have called this meeting to see if the members in general concur with us; and, if so, to consider in what manner we can most effectively assist them. Should the Society take the matter in hand, we can collect a considerable sum; and in any event, we can cheer our brother stone cutters onward in the struggle now going on between labor and capital.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for publication.

Resolved, That the journeymen stone cutters of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, sympathize deeply with their brother workmen now on strike.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Association the propriety of raising as much money as possible immediately, so that it may be forwarded without delay.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that the shop stewards in the respective shops, be directed to leave the amount to be contributed to the pleasure of the men, and to make their collections as early as possible.

The following were appointed a committee: Richard Armstrong, Wm. G. Joyce, Edward Carroll, Wm. Congalton and Michael Ryan.

After some further discussion of the matter, in a conversational form, the meeting adjourned.

Out-Door Sports.

AQUATIC.

THE DAN BRYANT AND THE GEORGE J. BROWN.—The much-talked-of match race between these noted four-oared race-boats came off yesterday, over the usual regatta course, upon the Harlem River. An immense assemblage, numbering several thousand, had gathered to view the race. The boats rowed for a purse of one thousand dollars—five hundred being put up by the friends of each boat.

The *Bryant* was manned by the two brothers WARD, O. TEED, and G. W. SHAW. The *George J. Brown*, by W. H. DRIVER, D. LEARY, WM. BOGGS, and PETER O'BRIEN.

At 4 o'clock, the signal being given, the boats got an even send off, and to the upper flag-boat the race was very close, and the struggle exciting; the *Bryant* turned about one length in advance, and the positions of the contestants did not vary much as they came down the river to the starting boat, upon the first turn; the *Bryant* made this turn some length or so in advance, and notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the crew of the *Brown*, the *Bryant* retained her lead, and came home a winner by some four lengths, in 25 minutes 40 seconds.

The judges were Messrs. ROBERT CARLE, C. HEATH, HULL and BROWN. Referee—JOHN S. AUSTIN.

TROTTING.—There was a trotting match over the Union Course yesterday for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to 250 lb. wagons, between Mr. WHITSON's bay gelding and Mr. M. ROBERT's b. g. *Jem Jacks*. The first two heats were won by *Jacks*, and on the third he was distanced. Time, 2:40; 2:42, and 2:44. It is said to be the best time ever made with the same weight of wagons with the exception of the time made by *Black Hawk*, who trotted in 2:40 against *Jenny Lind*. There was a large number of people present.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. NONES.—Lieut. JOHN MONESS, of the United States Revenue Service, whose sudden and distressing death we have already announced, was interred with military honors in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, on Monday last, at 4 P. M., by a Battalion of our city volunteers, consisting of the Columbian Rifle Corps, Capt. J. M. BARR, and National Guards, Lieut. THOMAS A. SMITH, together with the officers and crew of the United States revenue cutter *Forward*, of which vessel the deceased was an officer. At 3 o'clock the troops were drawn up in front of the residence of the deceased officer, in West-street below Ninth, where a very large concourse of people were gathered together. The coffin shrouded in the American flag, on which were laid the uniform, sword and belt of deceased, borne by six of the *Forward's* crew, was brought from the dwelling soon after. On its appearance at the door, the appropriate funeral honors were bestowed by the drums and trumpet; the Amphion Cornet Band playing a dead march, while the coffin was being placed in the hearse, with the troops presenting arms. The escort was then formed with the left in front, the Harmony Brass Band leading, followed by the National Guards. Then came the Columbian Rifles, succeeded by the Amphion Cornet Band, all the troops with reversed arms, and the Bands playing the "Dead March in Saul." Then followed the hearse, with the coffin, on each side of which walked the bearers; then came the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. BABCH, the family, the relatives, the officers from the *Forward*, and several others from Philadelphia and Fort Delaware, the Cutter's crew and a long line of sympathizing friends. The procession then moved on to the cemetery, where the troops were drawn up with arms presented, while the coffin was borne to the grave, where the last portion of the funeral service was gone through with by the clergyman; the troops resting upon their arms. As soon as the minister concluded and the friends moved from the grave, three volleys were fired by each of the companies over the grave of the buried officer, after which the funeral procession returned to their homes, the battalion was wheeled into line, and took up its march for the Armory, where it was dismissed. Thus was interred a fine officer, who will be much missed by the service and mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives, to whom he was endeared by his many virtues.—*Wilmington* (Del.) *Commonwealth of Delaware.*

{Advertisement.}

BOERHAAVE, A GREAT PHYSICIAN, WHO TAUGHT and practiced medicine for over 60 years, ordered, after his death, all his extensive medical library to be burned, excepting one volume of immense size. This was labeled "to my dear pupils." They opened it with profound veneration; it was all blank leaves; neither writing nor printing was there, save only on the first leaf was engrossed in plain German text these words, "Head cool, feet warm, and bowels open, will keep Doctors poor." He might have added, "if the patient is hot, cool him; if he is cool, warm him; if there is pain or restlessness, relieve him, if it can be done so safely; for pain and restlessness are often but the consequence of Nature's efforts to throw out offensive and hurtful matters, which if injudiciously interfered with, is of more injury than service to the sufferer. Irritating matters should be evacuated, and those secretions which are scanty should be made free. Above all, my dear pupils, do good but be sure and do no harm. Remember, Rome for 500 years had no physician, and that was the brightest period of her existence and of her power." But the Romans had a universal purgative, which in all its material elements was like BRANDRETH's pills, incapable of injuring, because only operative upon and around the parts involved in the disease. BRANDRETH's vegetable universal pills benefit when used by the sick, and what is of some consequence, perhaps, are certain not to injure. They purge, but you cannot be sick but from the retaining in your bodies of matters which purging always removes; and does not the dog, the horse and even the cat, always when sick, search for those herbs and grasses which open their bowels, and this cures them. And the experience of over a hundred years has proved that BRANDRETH's pills have always benefited, and never injure those who have used them in sickness. They are Nature's medicine, because no matter what the disease may be, or how intense, or where situated, a dose of four, six or more always relieves, and perseverance cures when a cure is practicable, because they take from the blood only its impurities. The more skill exhibited in using them the more benefit is derived.

CASES RATED 1859, CONTINUED.

DR. JAMES LUIL, of Potsdam, New-York, writes Aug. 11, 1859: "I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and at the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. Ross, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., New-York, writes Aug. 22, 1859: "I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH's Pills to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet propuced." Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents per box.

{Advertisement.}

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice *stock of old Brandies, Wines, &c.*, purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare article, especially adapted for medical and family* use, at reasonable rates.

"BENEDICT'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wooden specialators in poisonous gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an old and *pure* Gin. It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. SININGER & CO.,
(Established 1798.)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 216 Broadway, N. Y.

{Advertisement.}

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They soothe and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

{Advertisement.}

OINTMENT.—A knight lies encased in penetrable mail. Knowledge—not of any infantile prodigy, which chews up our names and pulls our MSS. away from our desks, or by took our hat from the sofa, thinking we had carelessly thrown it, on our return from our hard-working sanctum. He looked at it steadily, smiled, looked at it again, and finally put it down. "Why don't you get a new hat—one like Mr. Brown's?" asked he. We asked him why? He said "it looked better;" and it did, for it was one of Knox's best, from No. 212 Broadway.

{Advertisement.}

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. HARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

{Advertisement.}

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the Inventors, No. 125 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PERFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

{Advertisement.}

Grand opening of new and beautiful Fall carpeting at ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, consisting of Crossley's English medallion velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mats, matting, oil-cloths, rugs, table and piano covers, window-shades, &c., at greatly reduced prices by piece or yard.

{Advertisement.}

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

{Advertisement.}

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the liver, which furnishes the most essential element of the blood, is irregular in its action, there is no remedy so immediate, harmless and infallible as these Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

{Advertisement.}

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIMBY BROTHERS, No. 46 Maiden-lane, New-York.

{Advertisement.}

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing depôt of WARREN, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

New patterns just out.

{Advertisement.}

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 12.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '86	101	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30	46¾
26,000 Tennessee 6s, '92	88¾	10	do		46¾
8,000 Virg'a 6s, '86	s90	92¾	10	do		46¾
1,000 do		94¾	80	do		46¾
2,000 do		94¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		26
9,000 Mich. State 6s		90¾	100	do		26¾
1,000 do		90¾	10	Mich. S. & N.I. G. R		24¾
25,000 Mo. State 6s		84¾	50	do		23¾
10,000 do		84¾	100	do		23¾
1,000 Brook'n C. W. L.	100		100	do	s30	23¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs		87¾	100	do	s30	23¾
6,000 Goshen Br'h bs		53	100	do		24
1,000 M. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. S. F. C. bs		30	18	Gal. & Chi. R.		74¾
1,000 M. S. 2d m. bs		44	40	do		74¾
20 Merchants' Bank		106	100	do	b10	75
20 River State of N.Y.		20¾	100	do	s10	75
10 Cum. Coal Pref		14¾	50	do	s30	74¾
10 do		14¾	60	do	s30	74¾
10 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.		24	100	do	s60	74¾
6 do		24¾	400	do		75¼
175 Pacific M. S. Co.		82	100	do	s30	75
5 do		82¾	200	do	b30	75¼
50 do	b60	82¾	50	do	s10	75¼
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	s60	79¾	100	do		75¼
300 do		79¾	19	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.		69¾
100 do	s60	79	150	do		70
300 do		79¼	200	do	b10	70
1300 do		79¾	350	do	b30	70
100 do	b30	79¾	150	do		69¾
500 do	b30	79¾	100	do	s30	69¾
100 do	b30	79¾	50	do	b10	69¾
100 do		79¾	100	do		69¾
300 Reading Railroad		46	200	Hudson River R.		36
500 do	b30	46	45	Harlem R. Pref		37
300 do		45¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.		6¾
600 do	b10	45¾	17	Panama Railroad		116
800 do	b30	45¾	30	Second-avenue R.		103½
200 do	b10	45¾				

SECOND BOARD

$2,000 Missouri St. 6s		84¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk		23¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds		87¾	300	do	b30	23¾
100 Cumb. Coal pref	s60	14¾	50	do	s3	23¾
200 do		14¾	30	Norwich & Wor. R.		43
25 Pac. Mail. S. S. Co.		82	50	do		43
50 do		81¾	50	Illinois Cen. R.	b15	68
100 do	b60	82¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30	75
50 do	b30	82	100	do	b30	75¼
237 N. Y. Central R.		79¾	150	do	s30	75¼
100 do		79¾	50	do	s30	75¼
50 do	stwk	79¾	60	do	b30	75¼
100 Hud. River R.		36¾	250	do	s60	75
100 do		36¾	100	do		75¼
100 do	b60	36¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30	26
200 Reading Railroad		45¾	600	do		26
12 Mich. Central R.		64¾	220	Chi. & Rock I. R.		69¾
100 do		46¾				

MONDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 3:

Increase in Loans	$237,172
Increase in Specie	299,049
Increase in Circulation	139,064
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	518,805

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 11, 1858.	Sept. 10, 1859.	Sept. 3, 1859.
Capital	$67,691,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	125,013,271	118,421,430	118,184,258
Specie	28,059,495	21,767,248	21,478,299
Circulation	7,831,699	8,513,002	8,373,318
Gross Deposits	102,897,554	92,732,824	93,250,429
Exchanged	15,972,708	20,095,929	20,094,729
Undrawn	26,924,846	72,636,895	73,155,700
In Sub-Treasury	12,636,916	4,919,786	4,877,729

The Bank Averages result on the Specie and Discount lines quite as well as anticipated in our review of the week's movement in this morning's paper. To most parties on the Street we find that the Specie Average is much higher than looked for after the heavy export of the week. The Deposit line is lower. It will be noticed that some considerable disbursements were made by the Shoe and Leather Bank for account of the City Corporation. The Averages of the present week will have the benefit of the remittance of Aug. 20 from California, which arrived to-day, the manifest of the steamer showing $2,046,000. The Money market opens this week in easy supply and without change in rates from the previous quotations. Discounts are 7 ⅌ cent. and Loans on Demand 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptional transactions at ½@1 ⅌ cent., below these terms on select 60-day bills and pledge of State and Federal securities. As the Cunard Steamer sails direct this week, the business in Exchange goes over to Tuesday. The rates are called firm, as last quoted, on both *London and Paris, with very few transactions yet accomplished.* London 110@110½; Paris f.5 15@f.5 13¾. *The Customs to-day are $61,000; other* receipts into the Sub-Treasury $42; disbursements $131,000; balance this afternoon $4,891,094.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with a good degree of firmness on the Share list, fully recovering the decline of Saturday afternoon on nearly all the Railroads, and manifesting an increased demand for New-York Central and Galena. Both these Stocks rose at once ¾ ⅌ cent. on Saturday's closing sales, and in the afternoon a further advance of 1@¾ ⅌ cent. was made, Central leaving off 80¾, (the highest point yet touched this season,) and Galena 75¾ ⅌ cent. The traffic of the first week in September on the Galena line is reported at $57,000, against $44,000 same week last season, the increase being mainly upon freight. The sales of Central were scarcely equal to the usual daily average in amount, the present advance failing to bring out free sellers at 80 ⅌ cent., as on Thursday last, when the *price first touched that figure. Even the* disposition to meet the market on short seller's option appeared to be less decided. The buoyancy on the two Stocks first named did not tell strongly on the other Railroads until near the close of the Second Board, although Rock Island was firm throughout the day, at 69¾@70. At the close Reading was in demand at 46 ⅌ cent., and the bids for Hudson River 36¾@¾; Harlem, 37@37¼; Michigan Central, 46¼@¾; Toledo, 29; Michigan Guaranteed, 23¾@24; and Illinois Central 68. There was an advance of 3 ⅌ cent on Norwich and Worcester, to 45 ⅌ cent., the dividend included. Panama shares were a fraction weaker than on Saturday, and there was a further yielding of 1 ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail shares. The Bank Stocks were all in good demand. The General market had off firm, with a rather easier offering of the prominent speculative Road shares, at the advance of the day, for cash or on time. The disappointment is pretty general, among the members of the Board and the jobbers on the Street, that the reaction from the top sales of last week, signified on Friday and Saturday, proved of such brief duration, and notwithstanding the handsome profits already realized by the *Bull* speculators, a good many of them begin to talk of much higher prices, now that the market has turned upward again.

The following is a list of consignees of the gold brought by the *Star of the West*:

TREASURE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$[illegible]	Booth & Edgar	10,000
Freeman & Co.	60,412	T. H. & J. E. Bacon	10,000
Am. Ex. Bank	200,000	H. Cohn & Co.	19,000
W. Hogg & Co.	22,000	J. B. Mowbray & Co.	20,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	111,417	A. Rich & Bro.	5,000
Metropolitan Bank	102,541	B. Mandeville & Adams	15,000
R. Patrick	60,000	Weller & Bros.	5,000
E. S. Wade	7,422	L. Goldsmith & Co.	17,000
Chas. W. Crosby	26,119	Furnee Bros.	5,000
J. Parmely	2,000	W. Heller & Co.	21,120
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	Wright & Co.	20,000
Roy'a, Morisco & Co.	18,000	Brentnall & Co.	20,000
E. Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	J. R. Wells	20,000
Beal, Bangs	18,667	J. Naylor	10,000
A. Belmont	200,000	Howland & Co.	2,100
C. O. Baker	2,000	A. Jacobi & Co.	20,000
J. Patrick & Co.	20,000	Baker & Morrell	5,000
Jennings & Brew'r	20,000	Schell, Paine	20,000
Neustadter Bros.	18,000	J. G. Parker & Son	2,000
R. Einstein Bros.	12,000	H. E. Griffin	2,000
A. M. Lawrence	15,000	J. H. Cogbill	2,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	60,000	Butcher & Bro.	20,000
W. Seligman & Co.	44,000	G. H. Cummings	4,000
J. Stralen Bro. & Co	62,000	L. G. Reed & Co.	10,000
J. Phelan	21,000	Order	24,700
A. S. Rosenb'm & Co.	12,000		
Janson Bond & Co.	24,000	Total	$2,025,456
Kosley, Byrne & Co	8,200		
Taffee, McCahill & Co	22,000	WEST ARRIVALS.	
Springer & Co.	4,000	Van Schaick Schmidlin-sky & Co.	$9,122
J. F. Weld & Co.	6,848	L. D. Crane & Co.	10,210
S. Tilton & Co.	8,000	Handy & Everett	662
Seth Adams	6,000	Order	1,200
J. Heller & Bro.	22,000	E. Lamont	700
J. Hamburger	8,000	S. Ansbergh & Bro.	1,642
DeWitt, Kiehl & Co.	12,000	Total	$23,546

The New-Haven Case Again—Letter from Mr. Holbrook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 26th of August I noticed a report of the arguments before the Supreme Court in the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company—Schuyler Stock—wherein Mr. Wm. CURTIS NOYES made use of my name in such a manner that I have felt bound to reply to him, and have only been waiting for a decision of the case before making publicity of the following facts.

Mr. NOYES makes three distinct *false statements*, viz: *First*—he says *I have changed my occupation.* In reply, I say I have not changed my occupation, for I am still an accountant, and one not to be made a tool or cat's-paw of by Mr. NOYES and his colleagues or by the New-York and New-Haven Road, or any other corporation managers who wish to *suppress my reports* and expect me to help them through their difficulties against all sense of honor or justice.

Second—He says that I was *once* employed by the Company to make a separation of the stock. In reply to that, I say, I was *twice* employed *by the Company to do that same thing*, and that both times I had doubts as to the correctness of a certain number of shares; and I now state, without fear of contradiction, that it has always been my wish to have my work examined by some one else, and that I have objected to the declaration and payment of dividends by the Company until my work had been satisfactorily confirmed—the corporation managers being too ready to acknowledge it to be correct. The President of that Company *deceived* me in stating to me, in the most unqualified manner, that my work had been examined by Mr. WILSON and was found correct, for Mr. WILSON subsequently told me that he had not examined my work; and furthermore I called Mr. BULLEY to account for *daring* to state in his annual reports to his stockholders *and the public*, that the work of separating the good from the spurious stock had been done by *accountants*, thereby giving it to be understood that my work *had been examined* by some other person besides myself. I can show, at the proper time, that I wanted and endeavored to have an injunction served to prevent the payment of a former dividend, on the ground that the Supreme Court should appoint a Board of Commissioners to look into the matter and report as to the correctness of my work and the *principles* upon which it is based.

Third—He says: *I have sold myself to the plaintiffs to make another statement.* I deny that charge most emphatically, and declare that I have neither sold myself to the plaintiffs, or to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, although I have the word of the President of that Corporation to the effect, viz.: "*We shall want you again—you don't suppose that this matter will end here?*"—all of which I construe as a *retainer* without the fee; but they will see that I am not to be *bought or sold.*

I have never claimed to have found the correct distribution of every share of the spurious stock. My *work* is, or should be, on *record* in the premises of the Company, and every shareholder has a right to examine it and judge of its correctness. The Company dare not refuse the stockholders, if they require an examination of it. The facts of the case are simply these: The Company thought they could use me for their tool, and supposed that I would not have *spunk* enough to take the right ground. Mr. NOYES has a good subject to *bleed*, but he shall not make use of my name with impunity, and state things which I know and can prove to be *false*. *Lawyers* are privileged to say almost anything—but they do it for *money*—regardless entirely of *right or justice*; and just as long as the New-York and New-Haven Railroad can afford to *fee William Curtis Noyes and his colleagues just so long he will try to make people (judges and* juries included) believe that white is black; and if the dose cannot be swallowed he will turn about and charge some one with having *sold* himself.

Again, in his argument (?) Mr. NOYES stated that if the injunction was made permanent it would embarrass the affairs of the Company, and make the Courts the managers of all the railroads in the country. Very well, Mr. NOYES—what of it?

I have seen enough of *corporation iniquity*, particularly in railroad affairs, to satisfy me that the Courts, unfortunately for the stockholders, do not interfere until the *horse* is out of the stable. It appears that in this case the Court did not look upon my affidavit with quite so much "distrust" as Mr. NOYES expected, and after making use of that *insinuation* Mr. NOYES is *sagacious* enough to remark that the result of my two attempts to separate the stock establishes my reputation as an accountant. Very much like *wool*.

GEO. HOLBROOK.

San Francisco Markets.

From Wm. T. Coleman & Co.'s Semi-Monthly Circular, Aug. 20.

In certain descriptions of goods a moderately active business has been transacted during the fortnight intervening since the sailing of the last ocean mail. Our reference to the market under date of the 3d inst., mentioned recent heavy accessions to supplies, and a general indisposition on the part of the trade to purchase with a certain degree of liberality. Meanwhile arrivals, except from China and the East Indies, have been light, a better demand from the country has ensued, and there has been a corresponding disposition to take goods from the hands of importers. In some articles a slight improvement in prices is to be noted, in others again holders have evinced more firmness, but to sum up all the changes that have occurred, we can state that they amount more to a check to the downward tendency that our market has evinced for many months back, than to any positive improvement in prices. There is still great hesitation as to whether the stand that the market has been brought to can be successfully maintained. It has originated from several different circumstances, and the discontinuance of the operation of either of them would have an unfavorable effect. The country demand has been the primary cause, and exercised the greatest influence. A concerted action among importers of East India and China produce has nominally given the market for that class of goods greater firmness, and the former frequent sacrifices at public sale have temporarily ceased; but transactions have *at the same time been almost entirely checked*, and the movement in the quarter noted has not yet commanded the acquiescence of purchasers. Importers of goods from Atlantic ports have pretty generally, we understand, been instructed to hold their consignments for an improved market, and have latterly shown less anxiety to realize. Receipts of additional supplies have been light, and thus a variety of causes have combined to produce a slight change for the better. But it is obvious that we have an immense surplus stock of nearly all descriptions of merchandise, that will require a continued heavy demand to make way with, while the market is at all times at the mercy of the disposition or necessities of present holders and receivers of further supplies in expectancy. Under such circumstances buyers feel their ground very cautiously, and regulate their operations by their own daily sales, without yielding to the temptation of the rule of rates so much within the cost of importation. Consumption is controlling the market, and not price. There is a strong feeling of uneasiness among all parties engaged in the trade as to the course that will be pursued by shippers from domestic Atlantic ports. Apprehensions are entertained that the true condition of affairs with us is not properly appreciated. It is feared that this market will not be granted the extent of required relief by the cessation of shipments *until something like a fair proportion of supply and* demand can be reinstated. In this connection, we have to make the suggestion that a reduction of the number of cargoes in transit to this port will not establish the fact that the goods that have come have have been consumed. Our warehouses are so burdened, that even the proverbial restlessness of California speculators is deterred from venturing. And we do not, at present, see how the least encouragement to ship further can be derived from parties abroad. We repeat the remark used in our last fortnightly review, that there will be ample time to take advantage of a healthy market, as it is inevitably remote, while to forestall any improvement will assuredly lead to its defeat. The arrivals during the fortnight have been the *Sonora*, from New-York; *Mastiff*, from Hong Kong; *Black Ann* and *Appanoose*, from Batavia; *Lucy A. Hale*, from Bangkok; *Aspasia*, from Kedjee; *Queen*, from Melbourne; and *Fanny Major*, from Corinne Island.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

Banks.	Specie. Sept. 10.	Specie. Sept. 3.	Specie. Sept. 10.	Specie. Sept. 3.
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]